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SIXPENCE.



THE ROYAL COLONIAL TOUR: THE ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK AT TORONTO, OCTOBER 19.

FROM A SKETCH BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CANADA.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Utrecht, in Holland, must be a charming place for English sojourners just now. A correspondent there tells me that members of the Church of England had occasion to rent a room as a place of worship from a Dutch committee, to which belonged "perhaps the most popular and influential clergyman in the city." There appear to have been some difficulties which prompted the clergyman to explain to the editor of a "church paper" his attitude towards the British nation. I cull some flowers of charity from his letter, of which my correspondent sends me a translation. "Just as much as you do, I despise, detest, and shun the English who are in favour of this barbarous war, and look upon them as the vilest creatures on the face of this earth at this moment. I esteem much more highly the bloodthirsty natives of Dahomey, and consider them much more innocent than the baptised monsters and robbers who, in South Africa, are murdering the inhabitants, and setting fire to their homesteads; who, while standing behind the wives of the Boers, do not scruple—the wretches!—to shoot the latter down, and who, in order to exterminate a free and liberty-loving people, do not leave untried a single act of baseness of which British villainy is capable." However, if any of the degraded English of Utrecht desire to join in prayer, this apostle of truth will place no obstacle in their way. "Let them go on praying quietly, and may the Rev. Mr. Chambers, in his sermons, convince them of the sin, the horrible, heaven-provoking sin, of his nation."

This reminds me that the Rev. J. Botha, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Cape Colony, has something to say about the "audacious mendacity" of another people. He declares that the invaders of the Colony have inflamed the Dutch burghers there with lies, and that their military operations are "senseless crime." Mr. Botha, I fancy, could trace to the fountain-head most of the pleasing fictions that percolate through Europe, and disorder the brain of the "most popular and influential clergyman" of Utrecht. In the *Lokalanzeiger* of Berlin has lately appeared the letter of a "British officer," describing how his troops sheltered themselves behind Boer women, and how the women shrieked when the shells from the Boer guns burst among them, until the gunners mercifully left off firing. We know that "British officer." His revelations used to appal Mr. Stead until Mr. Courtney, a champion of the Boers, publicly demanded his name, and suggested that he was suffering from the delusions of "a naturally weak faculty of judgment." Since then, if I may parody a famous phrase, he has frequented the indecent obscurity of foreign languages. It is most likely that the amiable persons so vigorously characterised by Mr. Botha were of great assistance to the "British officer." The lamented Broeksma, who was shot the other day, must have been a devoted amanuensis. Have we not been told that an invaded people are entitled to resist the conqueror by "all the means in their power"? This is what the Duke of Wellington said on behalf of the Portuguese in their struggle with the French; but I think the Duke would be surprised by the use that has been made of this quotation.

A Dutch correspondent at Amsterdam, who tells me that our officers are "murderers," and "the worthy slaves of the butcher Kitchener," does not seem to be aware that his friends in this country left off calling Lord Kitchener a "butcher" about seven months ago. It does not greatly matter, but I like to see agreement among allies. He favours me with a quotation from Professor Dicey to the effect that executions of rebels by court-martial are "illegal and technically murder." I have no doubt that when Professor Dicey's attention is called to this he will have something to explain. Meanwhile, I may remark that rebels who shoot the King's troops are guilty of murder, for which reason Commandant Lotter and others have been shot or hanged. Perhaps a German jurist will kindly tell us whether rebels in Alsace, co-operating with French invaders, would escape this penalty at the hands of German officers. But there is another illustration still more to the purpose. On Nov. 14, 1899, Commandant Grobler, acting upon the instructions of President Steyn, issued a proclamation declaring Colesberg, in Cape Colony, to be Free State territory. The inhabitants were told that they had become subjects of that Republic, and that if they took up arms against the Boers, gave information to the British troops, wrecked trains, or damaged the railway, they would be put to death or sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. This is how the Boers proposed to deal with an invaded people after a somewhat hasty annexation. Why should Grobler rank above the "blood-thirsty natives of Dahomey"?

A correspondent who signs himself, "No Fresh Air Faddist," writes to me: "It is all very well to cry up Sir Henry Thompson because he is a lively veteran of eighty-two. I can produce half-a-dozen octogenarians who are just as lively, though they have disregarded every prescription he lays down. One of them has often

assured me that fresh air had nearly been the death of him. He will not enter a room where there is an open window, and he is said to have disinherited a nephew who forgot to shut the carriage-door on taking leave of him in a train. And yet Sir Henry Thompson recommends the aged to walk in the Park in summer without their hats, and points to the hardy example of the Bluecoat schoolboy! Worse than that, he says we ought to shave every morning in a state of nature, so that the skin of the body may get hardened to exposure! Are we Polynesians, may I ask, or merely Britons? And he talks of rubbing himself all over with salad-oil after a hot bath! Rather than do that, Sir, I will emigrate to Tahiti, or wherever it is that the natives polish their mahogany cuticles with suet.

"Then look at his dietary. He says he is no vegetarian, but that three-fourths of our food ought to come from the vegetable kingdom. Well, I find him eating eggs or fish at breakfast, a little tender meat or fowl at lunch, soup, game, vegetables, and farinaceous pudding at dinner, and soup again at bed-time. A nice menu for the aged, who are to reduce their nourishment as they advance in years! And to make out that three-fourths of it are vegetable would beat the Calculating Boy. How are you to consume all these pleasant dishes and keep under twelve stone? Sir Henry Thompson is a spare man; but surely to be thin is a natural endowment. I know thin men with voracious appetites, and fat men who would scarcely complain if you fed them on canary-seed. In such cases there is probably a tissue in the parietal lobe of the brain which makes you stout or spare at all hazards. Is there not a story of a French private soldier who often devoured the food of a whole company and never fattened? But if your parietal lobe is neutral, then I say you cannot follow Sir Henry Thompson's regimen without bulging at the waist."

I have never admired Mr. Lang's acumen so much as in his "Mystery of Mary Stuart." He seems to me to prove Mary's guilt of Darnley's murder; and yet the crime lies lightly upon her, and heavily on the liars, forgers, and assassins who had the effrontery to sit in judgment. But one mystery remains unsolved. Mary's portraits are more bewildering than ever. The three in Mr. Lang's volume are painfully plain. So are most of those in Mr. Samuel Cowan's book, which is a thorough-going defence of the Queen. But the "Hamilton Palace portrait," which Mr. Cowan has artfully made his frontispiece, is beautiful. Here is a lovely and bewitching woman, not the hard-featured, cruelly sly face of the most familiar pictures. Chastelard might have gone crazy over the beauty in this frontispiece; but how could he have courted death for that awful forehead and the narrow eyes that claim Mary elsewhere? In the Hamilton Palace portrait there is a very handsome and engaging boy, presumably James. It is incredible that this winsome creature can have grown into the hideous, uncouth buffoon who succeeded Elizabeth. (I like to abuse James, because it can be done without rousing the touchiest Jacobite.) You might think that the artist had flattered the Queen and her son if it were not clear that the other artists did not flatter. I suspect that the Hamilton Palace portrait is not Mary at all; and yet it should be, for it accounts for the greatest delirium in history, and for the spite of the jealous shrew in England, who still imposes her intellect upon us, but not her virtue.

Mr. George Alexander has been suggesting that it would be good for the drama if the playgoing public had more dramatic instinct. He means, no doubt, that the average playgoer has too biassed a view of the theatre. The dramatic instinct, in its full capacity, implies an appreciation of life in all its aspects. A playgoer, thus endowed, would take any kind of play on its merits, and would be as much entertained by a good tragedy as by a diverting farce. Is this instinct common? Ask any intelligent man of your acquaintance whether he cares for this or that drama of serious interest, and the chances are he will answer, "Oh dear, no! Much too gloomy after dinner." In my own observation, the more highly educated the playgoer the more unwilling he is to regard the theatre as a place for any but the lightest recreation. And nothing irritates him more than the claim of the drama to hold the mirror up to contemporary nature. He takes the line of Junius in the truculent gibe at Garrick, "Stick to your pantomimes!" Let the drama tell a story which has nothing to do with any sort of life that we know, and let a favourite comedian have a good part. But if the dramatist should venture to throw any searchlight upon character and motive, the highly educated player either scourges such presumption or yawns at it.

One result of this is that the English drama, as Mr. Henry James says, is in a state of intellectual "destitution." French plays, German plays, Norwegian plays have a European renown. They are discussed wherever people write or talk about literature and art. How often does a modern English drama enter this circle of ideas? We may have two or three plays that merit such consideration; but as they do not get it in their own country, how can we expect it to be accorded to them elsewhere?

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE LAST OF THE DANDIES," AT HER MAJESTY'S.

As affording a welcome revival of the quaint costumes of sixty years ago, as presenting a continuous series of beautiful stage tableaux—yes, even interiors, despite the ugly English taste of the 'forties—as occasioning one of the most consummately artistic of Mr. Tree's many picturesque impersonations, Mr. Clyde Fitch's play, "The Last of the Dandies," may be held sufficiently to justify its existence. But viewed either as a portrait of the D'Orsay of history or as a drama which should have a sustained story to tell, the new production at Her Majesty's Theatre is a thing altogether negligible. The D'Orsay of Mr. Fitch's imagining not only gives no sign of the dandy's well-attested wit—throughout the play, indeed, there is scarcely a decent epigram or a suggestion of polished diction, despite the famous traditions of the Gore House assemblies—he is not even consistent with himself. Represented as a contemptible devotee of the cult of clothes, a vain creature whose petty mind is so absorbed in personal adornment that he slights the gentle commands of his benefactress, Lady Blessington, the Count is yet supposed, on learning that he has a son, to be ready to wreck the Gore House *ménage*, so that the boy may win sentimental happiness with her Ladyship's pretty niece, and to be nearly distraught, as reckless buck in London or dying artist in Paris, because he cannot avow his paternity. But this very "fils naturel" idea is not elaborated sufficiently to supply the play with any backbone, and meantime the "gorgeous" Lady Blessington and her court are reduced to mere gaily dressed shadows. On the opening night Miss Lily Hanbury, Mrs. Tree, and Miss Lily Brayton tried hard to lend some colour and individuality to the respective characters of Lady Blessington, Lady Summershire, and the little Irish ingénue; and Messrs. H. B. Warner and Edmund Maurice presented as the young girl's rival suitors a pleasant contrast of style. But the burden of acting rested on Mr. Tree's shoulders, and though this finished comedian can scarcely render convincing either the amatory or the paternal emotions of the fictitious D'Orsay, he brings to the part a distinction of manner and a subtle mastery of detail which go far towards hiding the drama's real superficiality.

"THE SENTIMENTALIST," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

That vicious tendency towards sensationalism generally observable in Mr. Esmond's stage-work has run away with him in his latest play, "The Sentimentalist." Starting with the promising notion of a man to be debased by one woman's influence and redeemed by another's, the author scarcely attempts to trace the soul-states of his subject, and rejects analysis for melodrama. One can forgive Mr. Esmond the clumsy symbolism of his "hill-top" prologue—the hero associates quitting his mountain heights with abandoning his ideals—because there is evidence in its quaint courtship passages of poetic intention and a skilful contrast of two temperaments—the boy's aspiring, the girl-jilt's shrewdly practical. One may pardon the coarse expression of Evan Griffin's cynicism, when twenty-three years later he visits his now buxom sweetheart, for the ingenuity with which the meeting is conceived, the man world-stained and *blasé*, the woman sentimentally reminiscent. It is no reproach, also, against Mr. Esmond that, like Mr. Hardy in "The Well-Beloved," he makes his hero infatuated with his old love's daughter; for the younger writer adorns the theme with fresh sketches of character. But the later and crucial scenes of the play are theatrical beyond redemption. It is bad enough to find two rivals outwitting each other in giving the girl they worship details of their past transgressions, but the most preposterous episode is that in which Evan, to prevent the ingénue marrying a rake, murders him in cold blood. Only too welcome is the hero's speedy death, which occurs, as was to be expected, on his beloved hill-top. In such unnatural atmosphere plausible acting was not very possible. Miss Miriam Clements strives to differentiate the two girls of prologue and play, and invests each with considerable charm. Miss Frances Ivor realises fairly the rather comic distress of the lachrymose mother; and Mr. Ben Webster as a nervous suitor, and Miss Carlotta Addison as an amusing old gossip, render the author yeoman service. But it is for Mr. Lewis Waller, who plays the "Sentimentalist"—really, by the way, an ill-balanced idealist—that the rhetoric, the situations, the limelight are, of course, reserved; and with his trumpet tones and sombre features he scores heavily.

"THE LIKENESS OF THE NIGHT," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

An admirable means for the display of Mrs. Kendal's superb virtuosity, and at the same time a profoundly interesting modern drama, Mrs. Clifford's "Likeness of the Night," now staged at the St. James's Theatre, has already, on its suburban production, been fully discussed in these columns. The play, to be sure, bears the stamp of the amateur playwright—nay, the novelist-playwright, in its faulty technique, its extravagant use of the soliloquy, its broadly comic relief, its far-fetched coincidences, its preponderance of mere duologues, its lack of theatrical concentration. But its story of the husband, the wife, and the mistress, of the

meeting of the two women, of the suicide of the wife and the remorse of her rival, is treated at once with intellectual strength and emotional poignancy, if provided with a purely academic solution. Mrs. Kendal's impersonation of the wife has lost none of its distracting intensity, Mr. Kendal plays the husband with just the right touch of embarrassment, and Mrs. Tree's pretty sprightliness and nervous force in the part of the mistress give that strength which was lacking in the original representation.

"CARMITA," AT THE KENNINGTON THEATRE.

A new romantic comic-opera, "Carmita," and a fresh American actress-vocalist, Mdle. Corinne, are introduced to London this week at the Kennington, and of both it is possible to prophesy smooth things. The librettists, Messrs. Arthur Shirley and Walter Parke, have contrived an intelligible and quite long-drawn-out plot, showing how an English peer, married to a passionate Spanish-American girl, curbs her temper by disguising himself as a farm-hand, leaving her to imagine herself a labourer's wife, rescuing her from an amorous gipsy, and then finally revealing his identity. The music comes from the pen of an American composer, Mr. Jesse Williams, and contains some attractive choruses, bright songs, and spirited finales without being too ambitious or free from reminiscences. As the heroine, Mdle. Corinne proves a vivacious comédienne, a singer of taste, but perhaps with too much love of the tremolo, and a strenuous dancer. Her tenor supporter is Mr. Pacie Ripple, her baritone (the gipsy suitor) Mr. John Ridding; while Messrs. Fred Ellis and E. C. Matthews provide amusement as a farmer who believes in the agricultural influence of music and a masquerading Irish valet.

"BÉBÉ," AT THE METROPOLE, CAMBERWELL.

"Bébé," the newest of musical comedies, which is this week given an airing at the Metropole Theatre, is the concoction of several hands, and would perhaps have been all the better for yet another composer. For the music of Mr. Kinsey Peile, who also writes most of the lyrics, though two more helpers supply "additional numbers," is the weak point of the production—is perhaps not sufficiently "catchy" for such a light entertainment. Wisely enough possibly, Mr. Peile and his companion librettist have not gone far afield for their plot; it is one of the "missing heiress" kind—Bébé being sought by a high-born relative that she may be married to an eligible cousin. Miss Kitty Loftus, however, the gayest of soubrettes, the most innocent of naughty heroines, allows little time, thanks to her high spirits, for consideration of either staleness of story or lack of liveliness of score, and in Mr. Dalton Somers, Mr. Paulton junior, and a pleasing singer, Miss Margaret Ruby, she obtains capital support.

THE GERMAN CAVALRY-BOAT.

A Strasburger, named Reg, has invented a collapsible boat for the use of cavalry on the march, and the vessel has been adopted for practical use by the German Hussars. The framework is composed of lances, and these weapons, after a simple adaptation, are also used as oars. The tarpaulin which forms the skin of the boat and the other fittings are made up in two packages, which can be carried by one horse. On reaching a river-bank, the framework can be put together and the boat completed and launched in a few minutes. Each of these convenient vessels can carry sixteen men. The Hussars have been drilled in the use of the boat by the inventor.

THE CAPTURE OF YOLA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morland's column operating in Northern Nigeria against the turbulent Emir attacked that leader's party at Yola on Sept. 2. The natives, having been repulsed in the open country, retired to the town, which the British troops entered and captured after a sharp fight in the streets. The native riflemen, who held the Mosque and the Palace, offered an obstinate resistance, and were aided by the Emir's Arab allies, who used two old French rifled nine-pounder guns. After a gallant charge on the part of the British forces, both buildings were taken, and the Emir fled. The enemy's loss was severe, and the British casualties amounted in all to forty-one. Colonel Morland and Major McClintock were slightly wounded. The Emir's followers afterwards gave in their submission; and, a few days later, Colonel Morland, as Acting Commissioner, crowned the Emir's brother ruler of Adamawa.

THE EAMONT BRIDGE MEMORIAL.

Sir Charles Warren unveiled, at Eamont Bridge, near Penrith, on Oct. 24, a memorial to Troopers Todd and Hindson, members of the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry, who were killed in action at Faber's Put in May of last year. Lord Lonsdale, commanding the Yeomanry, presided, and amongst those present were Lord and Lady Brougham, the Bishop of Carlisle, and the High Sheriff of Cumberland. Lord Lonsdale introduced Sir Charles Warren, who described in detail the action in which the men were killed. The memorial is in the form of a Celtic cross, 12 ft. high, with portraits of the two men in high relief.

THE NATIONAL CAT SHOW.

The National Cat Club held its twelfth championship show at the Crystal Palace on Oct. 29 and 30. Though the fees have been raised, the number of entries showed an increase on last year, no less than 601 cats, divided into 106 classes, being shown. The challenge cup for the best short-haired English or foreign cat was taken by Lady Alexander's Ballochmyle Perfection, which now holds over a hundred firsts and championships. The same animal was also awarded several specials. Among the exhibitors and prize-winners were Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein (whose Chinchilla kitten was very highly commended), the Countess of Aberdeen, Viscountess Maitland, Lady Decies, and the Hon. Philip Wodehouse.

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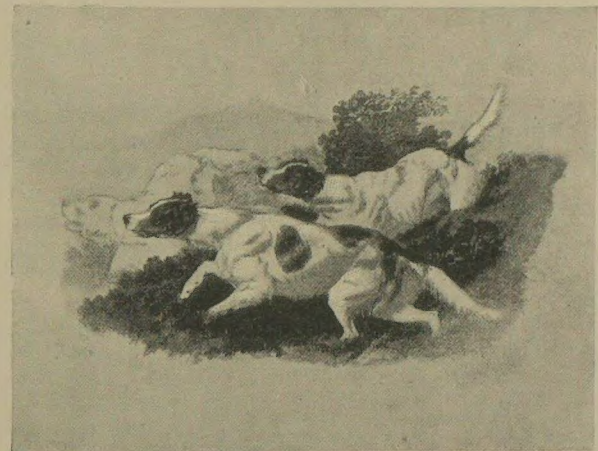


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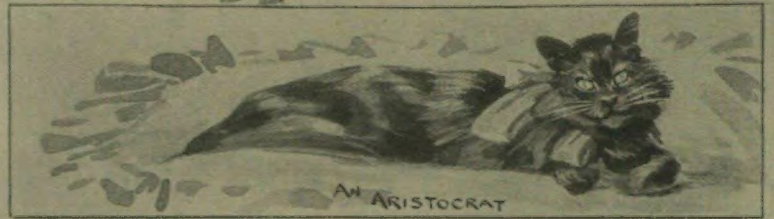
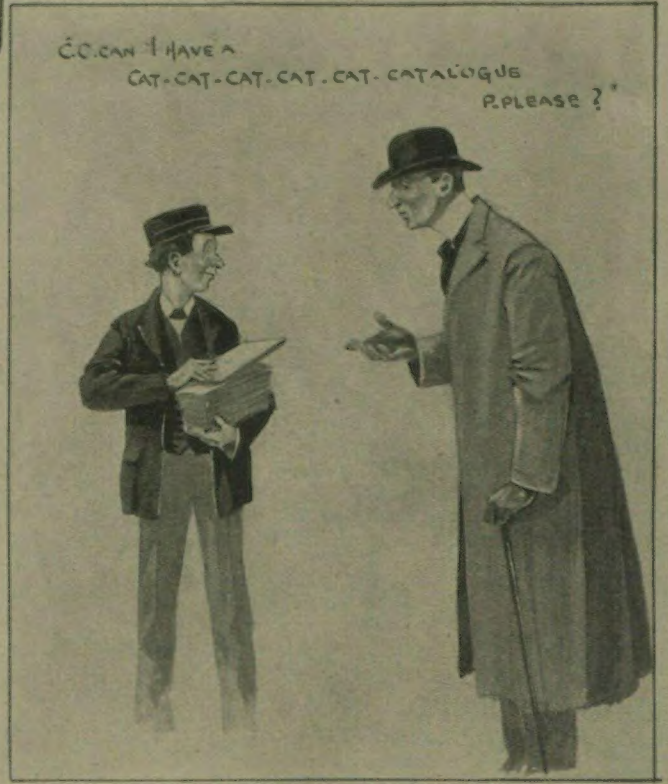
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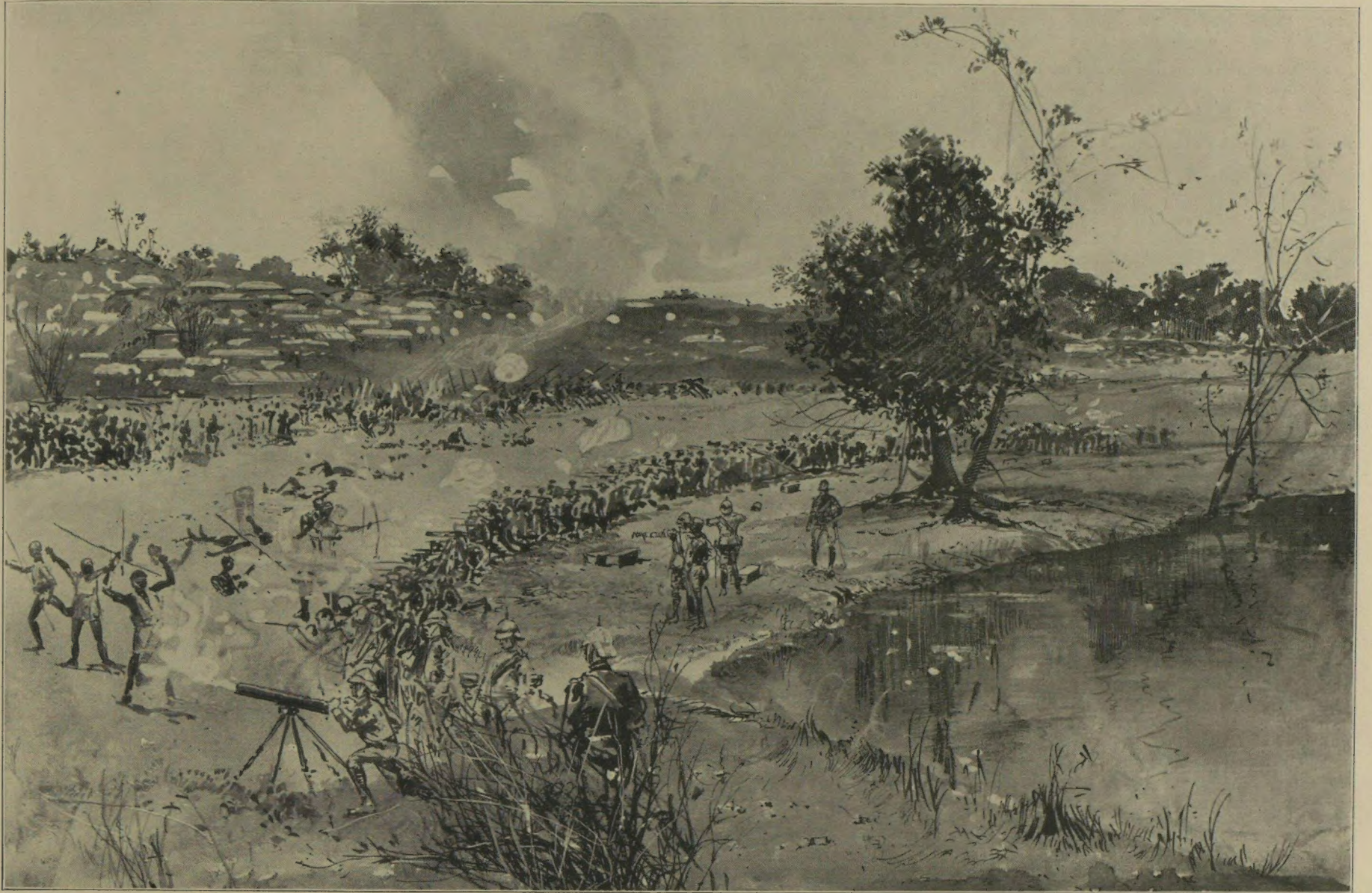
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THE NATIONAL CAT SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, OCTOBER 29 AND 30.



THE CAPTURE OF YOLA, BENIN, IN NORTHERN NIGERIA, ON SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM SKETCHES BY SURGEON-MAJOR J. A. RAYE, MEDICAL STAFF.



THE BATTLE OUTSIDE THE TOWN BETWEEN THE BRITISH FORCES AND THE EMIR.



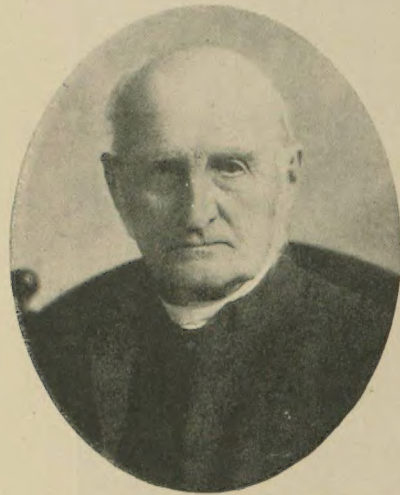
THE FINAL ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF THE PALACE AND MOSQUE AT YOLA.

PERSONAL.

The Duke of Norfolk has stated that he cannot accept the office of Mayor of Westminster for the coming year. The duties of Earl Marshal in connection with the Coronation demand his whole attention.

The executive of the Coronation Committee met at the Privy Council Office on Oct. 29. The Court of Claims stands adjourned until Dec. 4.

The name of Canon Thomas Thellusson Carter was once very familiar in the controversies that marked the earlier progress of the High Church movement, and even of late years it has appeared at the end of occasional letters to the *Times*. His pen—which dealt by preference with devotional rather than with disputatious subjects—was in his hand almost to the last day of his life, which came to him at Clewer and at the age of ninety-three. Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Manning were his juniors at Oxford in those exciting days when



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE CANON CARTER,
Warden of the House of Mercy, Clewer.

Pusey's name was a battle-cry. In 1844 he was nominated to the Rectory of Clewer, and continued in that charge till 1880, when he resigned it. Another tie to Clewer he had, however, as Warden of the House of Mercy, a tie which endured for more than half a century. Canon Carter, who became a widower in 1878, lost not long ago his only son, an assistant master at Eton. One of his nephews is the Bishop of Zululand.

With ineffable condescension, a Berlin paper tells us that the German Government will take no notice of Mr. Chamberlain's recent allusions to German military methods. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that our measures in South Africa are no harsher than those of the Germans in France in the war of 1870. It infuriates the Germans to be reminded of this truth. Their fury affords a good deal of harmless diversion to English readers.

The South African Compensation Commission has squared the accounts of all the claimants except the French and Dutch. It was admitted by one of the foreign representatives that the British Government had acted very handsomely, seeing that compensation was not a matter of international law, but of special grace.

A large crowd gathered to witness and to cheer the arrival and departure of heroes at St. James's Palace, where the King held an Investiture and conferred on them the insignia of various Orders and grades of distinction.



Photo, Cozens, Southsea.

GUNNER ERNEST LOWE, R.N.,
Awarded the Conspicuous Service Cross.

These fortunate recipients of public and royal favour, many of them appearing in the familiar khaki, numbered between two and three hundred. A few days earlier a timely notice in the *Gazette* announced that medals and clasps for officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines

who were engaged in operations on shore in South Africa between the October of last year and the March of this year were ready for issue; and the heartiest of all receptions from a London crowd will always go to the men of "the first line of defence"—such a man, for instance, as Gunner Lowe, who went to St. James's Palace for a Conspicuous Service Cross, in recognition of his gallantry in South Africa.

General Buller is for the moment the most interesting figure in the public eye. His removal from the command of the First Army Corps excited a storm of indignation, which appears to be subsiding. Public meetings were called in Devonshire, General Buller's county, to protest against the action of the Government. It was darkly hinted that the blow which fell upon him was directed by Mr. Rhodes. Reprisals and revelations were freely threatened. General Buller, however, seems disposed to atone for one unlucky speech by a dignified reticence.

Private C. Kennedy, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, is the recipient of another Victoria Cross awarded by the King for a deed of conspicuous bravery in South Africa. At Dewetsdorp in November last year, Private Kennedy carried a comrade, who had been dangerously wounded, and was bleeding to death, from Gibraltar Hill to the hospital, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and all the way under hot fire. On the following day, when a volunteer was called for to cross an exposed space with a message that it was almost certain death to deliver, Private Kennedy at once stepped forward. Before he had proceeded twenty yards he was severely wounded, and unable to proceed; but the daring will was taken for the daring deed.



Photo, Shiels, Edinburgh.

PRIVATE C. KENNEDY,
Awarded the V.C. for Gallantry at Dewetsdorp.

Mr. Arthur Richard Jelf, K.C., has been appointed Judge of the High Court of Justice in the place of Mr. Justice Day, resigned. The new Judge, who took silk in 1880, has been Recorder of Shrewsbury since 1879.

A correspondent of a German paper has had an interview in St. Petersburg with a Russian General on the subject of Russian preparations on the Afghan frontier. He expressed the opinion that as long as Great Britain remained quiet, and did not send troops into Afghanistan, Russia would remain quiet also.

Conspicuous bravery in South Africa has given the Victoria Cross to Sergeant H. Hampton, 2nd Battalion

SERGEANT H. HAMPTON,
Awarded the V.C. for Gallantry
at Van Wyk's Vlei.

Liverpool Regiment. A little more than a year ago, at Van Wyk's Vlei, Sergeant Hampton, who was in command of a small party of mounted infantry, held a critical position for some time against heavy odds; and when at last he was compelled to retire—having seen all his men into safety—he himself, although wounded in the head, supported a comrade unable to walk. This was Lance-Corporal Welsh, who

was again hit, as was also Sergeant Hampton. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hamilton Gordon, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General at Aldershot. He will now be on the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir H. J. T. Hildyard.

Czolgosz has been executed. He refused the offices of religion, and maintained a stolid calm to the last. To his relatives he declared that he had no accomplices, and that is probably true.

Mr. Michael Davitt says that New York is the best governed city in the world, and that Tammany is no worse than any other municipal administrations. Mr. Davitt has excellent reasons for backing his friends. President Roosevelt's description of Tammany in the *Fortnightly Review* does not square with Mr. Davitt's views. But then Mr. Roosevelt is a recognised authority on the subject.

With Gunner Lowe at the Investiture of Conspicuous Service Crosses at St. James's Palace was Gunner Wright,

who distinguished himself both in South Africa and in China. The King himself, whose message to the Navy at the time of his accession was marked with memorable warmth of feeling, paid that branch of the service the compliment of appearing in the uniform of a British Admiral, a naval uniform being also worn by his son-in-law, Prince Charles of Denmark, who accompanied him. Lord Roberts, who was among the distinguished group of officers surrounding his Majesty, wore the uniform of a Field-Marshal.



Photo, Cozens, Southsea.

GUNNER JOSEPH WRIGHT, R.N.,
Awarded the Conspicuous Service Cross.

The last obstacle—as far as the British Government is concerned—in the negotiations in connection with the Nicaragua Canal has now been surmounted. The United States, it would seem, alone guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmian Canal, and this, it is said, is a tacit admission by Great Britain that the Isthmian control rests with the United States, and that the "Monroe doctrine" is valid. It would appear that throughout these negotiations the "quid" which diplomacy is generally supposed to receive for the proverbial "quo" has been strangely left out of account.

Private Samuel Evans, whose death is reported from Edinburgh, enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest holder of the Victoria Cross in Scotland, and the "father" of the 26th Cameronians and the 19th Foot Regiment. Age, however, was not altogether a disability in his case, for his seniority made him the first to benefit by the recent increase of pension to holders of the Victoria Cross. Born at Paisley eighty years ago, Evans enlisted in the 26th Cameronians. That was in Glasgow in 1839. He served in the first China War of 1842, and in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded during the storming of the Redan, and where his gallantry won for him not only the Victoria Cross, but also the French war medal for valour.



Photo, Verbury, Edinburgh.

THE LATE PRIVATE S. EVANS,
The Oldest Scottish V.C.

Melancholy news from the Philippines. The American military authorities have been forced to adopt the policy of concentration camps, which is so shocking to some American critics of our proceedings in South Africa.

Lord Milner, in a speech at Durban, said he could not hold out any prospect of an immediate large increase in permits of return to the disturbed areas. He pointed out that the opening of the mines must depend on the forwarding of supplies, and that a general resumption of mining must be regulated by a corresponding activity in railway traffic.

Lord Kitchener's weekly report, dated Oct. 28, records 74 Boers killed, 16 wounded, 352 prisoners, 45 surrenders, 471 rifles, 75,950 rounds of ammunition, 216 wagons, 530 horses, and 8000 cattle.

Rear-Admiral James Lacon Hammet, who succeeds Lord Charles Beresford as second in command in the Mediterranean, was born in 1849, and after a course of instruction at a private school, joined the Royal Navy in 1862. The Egyptian Campaign of 1882 gave him his first experiences of active service. He has had the fortune to win on two separate occasions the Royal Humane Society's medal and clasp for saving life under circumstances requiring an exercise of courage, and has been recommended for the Albert Medal. At the time of his elevation he had the distinction of being the youngest Admiral in the Navy, and at very little over fifty years of age he finds himself advanced to a growingly important position. Admiral Hammet married, in 1891, Alice, daughter of Sir Henry Bedingfield, Bart.



Photo, Russell, Southsea.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. LACON HAMMET,
Second in Command of Mediterranean Squadron.

A French citizen is said to have declared that he will leave his fortune for the provision of "decent washing-basins" in French provincial inns. This is an imputation that many of the French innkeepers may justifiably resent. There must be a considerable number of British cyclists ready to testify that the washing-basins in Touraine, for example, are perfectly adequate.

Max O'Rell has gone to live in Paris, where his pleasant humour seems to have forsaken him. He complains in the *Figaro* that the Duke of Cornwall did not accept an invitation to one of his lectures. From this grievance springs a lurid prophecy of a French revolt in Canada against British supremacy. The Duke of Cornwall had better hasten to attend a whole course of Max O'Rell's lectures, and so preserve the British Empire.

Tolstoy has a son, who has written a play which was lately produced at St. Petersburg. The younger Tolstoy is accused of poking fun at his father in this work. The principal character is an editor who commits suicide after denouncing the English in South Africa. It is to be hoped that German editors will not follow this sad example.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

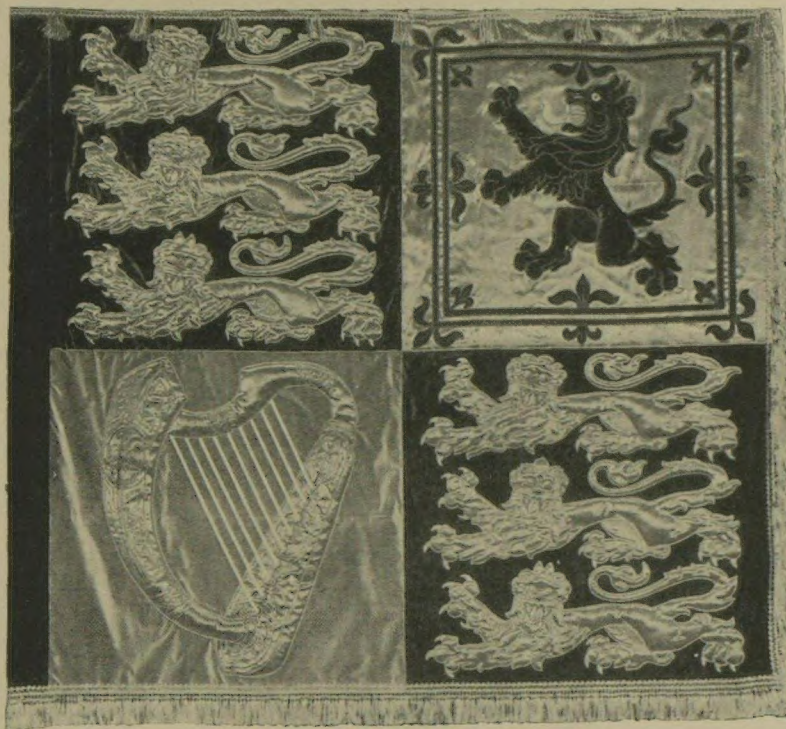
By the time this issue is in the hands of the public, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will have been welcomed back to British soil. Our Illustrations recall the visit of their Royal Highnesses to Toronto, where the Duke and Duchess arrived at two o'clock on Oct. 10. They were met by the Governor-General, and the party drove at once to the City Hall, their reception along the route being most cordial. The municipality and other public bodies then presented addresses, and in the course of his reply the Duke expressed his pleasure in conveying to his father the King the citizens' loyal declarations and their kind allusions to his visit to Toronto forty-one years ago. The reception was somewhat spoiled by rain. The following day was more propitious, and the review of 11,000 soldiers in the Exhibition grounds was a superb success. After the review, Lieutenant Cockburn received from the Duke's hands the Victoria Cross, which he won in the same action as that in which Lieutenant Holland also earned the coveted distinction. In the afternoon the Duke received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University, and in the evening a reception was held at Parliament Buildings. On Oct. 12 their Royal Highnesses visited the Canadian London. This Western London has 60,000 inhabitants, and, like its greater godmother, is situated on the river Thames, in the County of Middlesex. It has its St. Paul's Cathedral, its Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges; and its other public buildings follow the well-known nomenclature of the Metropolis. At Victoria Park the Duke presented colours to the 7th Fusiliers, his guard of honour being furnished by the Indians who composed the 26th Middlesex Battalion. Two addresses were presented to the Duke, and in his reply he expressed his regret that it was impossible in the time at his disposal to become acquainted with the agricultural and other industries of the district. Flowers were offered to the Duchess by the Misses Burns and Winnett. From London the royal party proceeded to Niagara Falls, where they spent Sunday, Oct. 13. After church, their Royal Highnesses went by steamer to Queenstown, and thus had a view of the Falls from the Canadian side. On Oct. 19 the loyal Canadians of the township of Niagara Falls unveiled a memorial to the late Queen Victoria. Of this monument we publish an Illustration.

ARCHBISHOP'S PARK.

South London, with its teeming inhabitants, is none too well provided with open spaces, and it is therefore a public act as wise as it is kindly in the Archbishop of Canterbury to have granted part of the gardens attached to Lambeth Palace for use as a recreation ground. For his Grace to make over the ground in perpetuity to the County Council would have required an Act of Parliament; but Dr. Temple has been enabled to let the land to the County Council, free of charge, on a three months' agreement, that body being quite prepared to take the risk of its being demanded back again by any future occupant of Lambeth Palace. At the opening ceremony on Oct. 24, the Archbishop formally handed over the park for the use and enjoyment of the people of London. There were present at the ceremony Mrs. Temple, Mr. A. M. Torrance (Chairman of the London County Council), Lord Monkswell (Chairman of the Parks and Open Spaces Committee), and other members of the Council. In his speech the Archbishop expressed the hope that for many years the ground would be devoted to the pleasure and recreation of the people in the neighbourhood. Mr. Torrance accepted the park on behalf of the County Council. Despite the boisterous weather which somewhat marred the proceedings, the Archbishop and the other distinguished persons present walked round the grounds. Band performances will be permitted during the summer.

THE KING'S BANNER.

The King's Banner, which is to be hung above the Sovereign's pew in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the position now occupied by the flag of the late Queen Victoria, has been worked by the Royal School of Art Needlework, Kensington. The banner bears the quartered arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The charges



THE KING'S BANNER FOR ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, EMBROIDERED BY THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK.

of the English and Irish arms are wrought in appliqué-work of cloth of gold. The lion of Scotland is in red velvet, the field of the English arms is crimson, of the Scotch gold, and of the Irish blue. The addition of this banner to those already in St. George's Chapel will necessitate a rearrangement of all the flags of the Knights of the Garter.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

Princess Henry of Battenberg, in the capacity of Governor of the Isle of Wight, presented the newly formed 3rd Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers (old "Fighting Fifth") with their colours at Parkhurst Barracks on Oct. 25, the eve of the departure of a large

colour, a march-past, and the firing of a royal salute brought the proceedings to an end.

PUBLIC CEREMONIES AT CARDIFF.

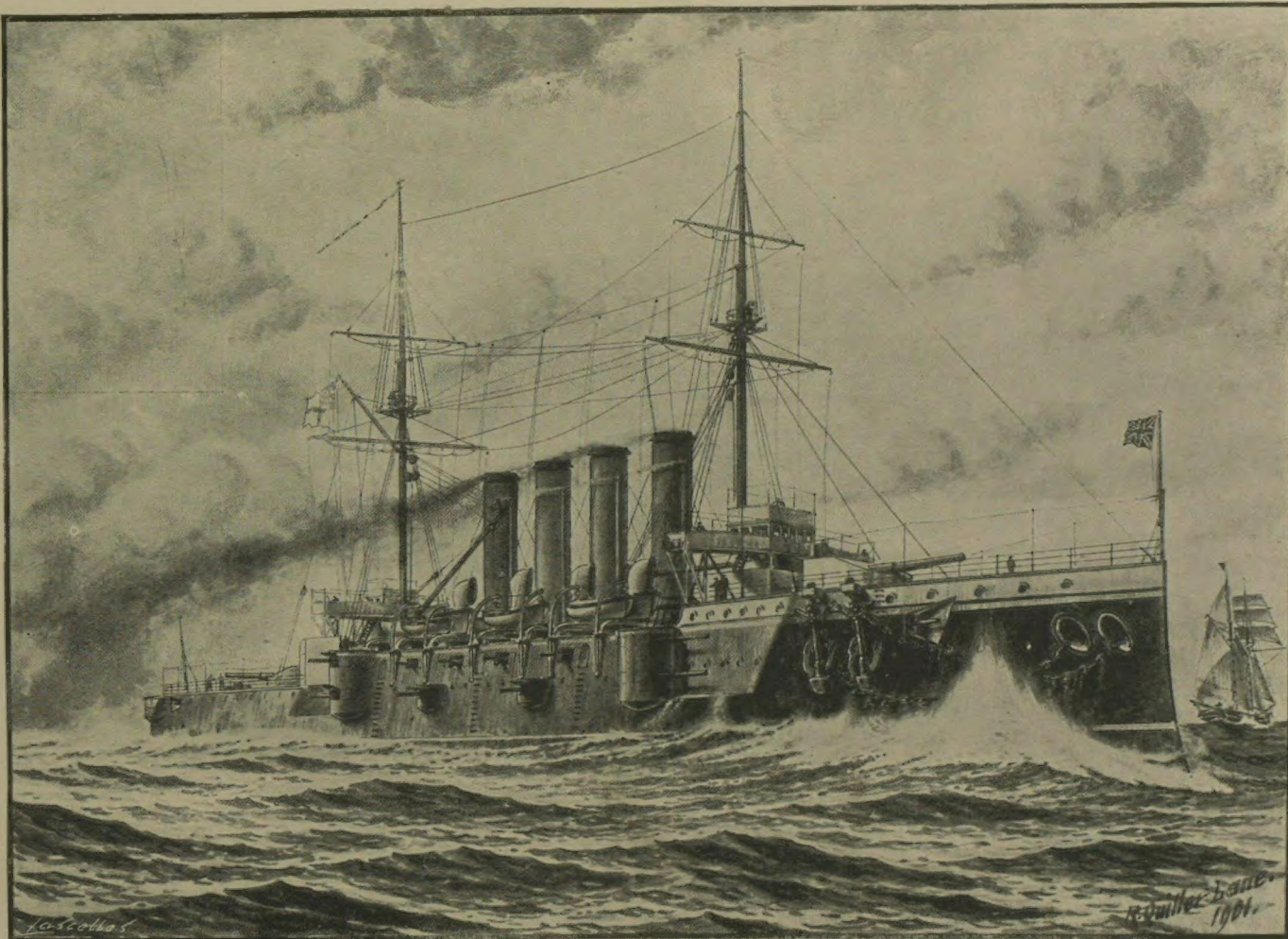
The Marquis of Bute made his first public appearance at Cardiff on Oct. 23, when he laid the foundation-stone of a new Town Hall. His Lordship was accompanied by the Mayor, Mr. T. Andrews, and by Lord Edmund Talbot and Colonel Tredecroft, his trustees. The new buildings will stand in part of the ground known as Cathay's Park, which was purchased from the late Marquis of Bute by the Corporation in 1898 on the understanding that none but public buildings should be erected thereon. The University College of South Wales has secured sites for new buildings, and the School Board Offices, the Municipal Technical Schools, and a Municipal Art Gallery and Museum will occupy other portions of the estate. The ceremony at the site of the Town Hall was immediately followed by the laying of the foundation-stone of the adjacent Law Courts, which was performed by the Mayor of Cardiff.

THE LAUNCH OF THE "KING ALFRED."

The first-class armoured cruiser *King Alfred*, so named by the Government in commemoration of the millenary, was launched at Barrow on Oct. 28, the thousandth anniversary of the King's death. The Countess of Lathom performed the ceremony, which passed off without a hitch. The new vessel and her three consorts are the largest and fastest armoured cruisers yet built. Her length is 500 ft., her width 71 ft., and her displacement when she is completely fitted will be 14,100 tons, with a draught of 26 ft. Two sets of triple-expansion engines give her a speed of twenty-three knots. She can store sufficient coal to drive her 12,500 sea miles, travelling at fourteen knots an hour. Her gun-power is greater than in any of her predecessors in the British Navy, her complement being thirty-five guns, the 28-ton weapons capable of firing a 300-pound shot with a power equal to propelling a shot of a ton in weight nearly three and a half miles into the air. The mountings, which are of an entirely new style, can be worked both by hand and by hydraulic power. Her officers and men will number 900, and she will cost in all £1,011,759.

THE MANCHESTER GLADSTONE STATUE.

Mr. John Morley paid a visit to Manchester on Oct. 23 for the purpose of unveiling a bronze statue of the late W. E. Gladstone, the moneys for which were left by the late Mr. William Roberts. After luncheon with the Lord Mayor, and a speech from Mr. Morley, the company adjourned to Albert Square, where, facing the Town Hall, the statue has been erected. Sir William Houldsworth, the senior member for Manchester, then invited Mr. Morley to perform the ceremony of unveiling. This he did, after a brief speech, amid enthusiastic cheers, and the playing of "A Fine Old English Gentleman" by the police band. Mr. J. Green, who, with Mr. Edward Rowland, had carried out the wishes of the donor, asked the Lord Mayor to accept the statue on behalf of the citizens. The outdoor proceedings then closed. Mr. Morley afterwards addressed a large audience in the Town Hall. At the close of the speech, the thanks of the meeting were given to the speaker on the motion of Mr. C. E. Schwann, M.P., seconded by Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Mr. Morley, in reply, expressed the hope that he had not said one word which any political opponent might regard as out of place, and said that it was his desire that they should meet upon common ground of admiration for a great statesman. The statue, which is the work of Signor Raggi, is based on sketches made during the delivery of Mr. Gladstone's speech introducing the Home Rule Bill.

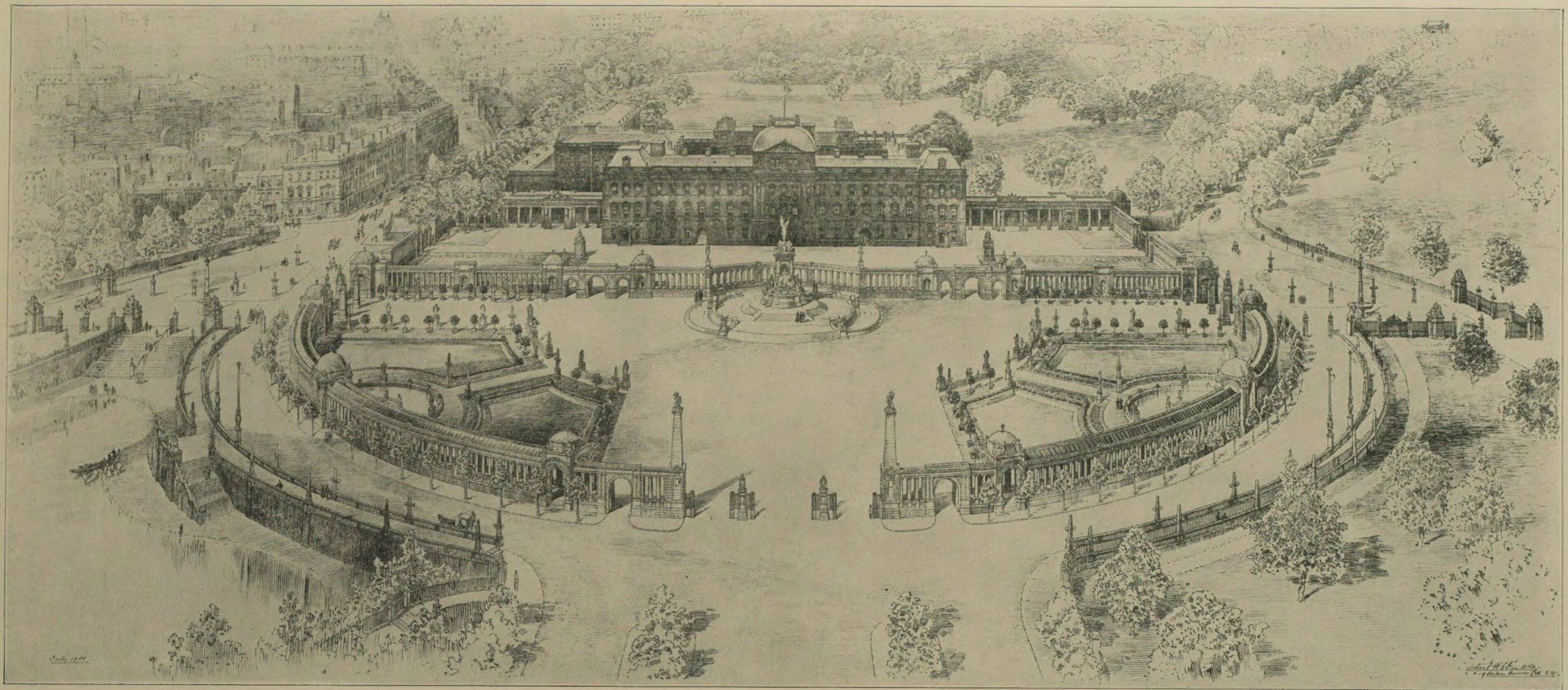


THE NEW CRUISER "KING ALFRED," LAUNCHED AT BARROW ON OCTOBER 28.

draft for South Africa. Her Royal Highness, who had driven from Osborne Cottage, accompanied by Princess Ena and Prince Leopold, was received by a distinguished company, including Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell, the Commander of the Southern District. After the ceremony had been performed, the commander of the battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Sturges, thanked her Royal Highness for the interest she took in the regiment, and remarked that, though a new battalion, they had a glorious record behind them in the old battalions. The trooping of the

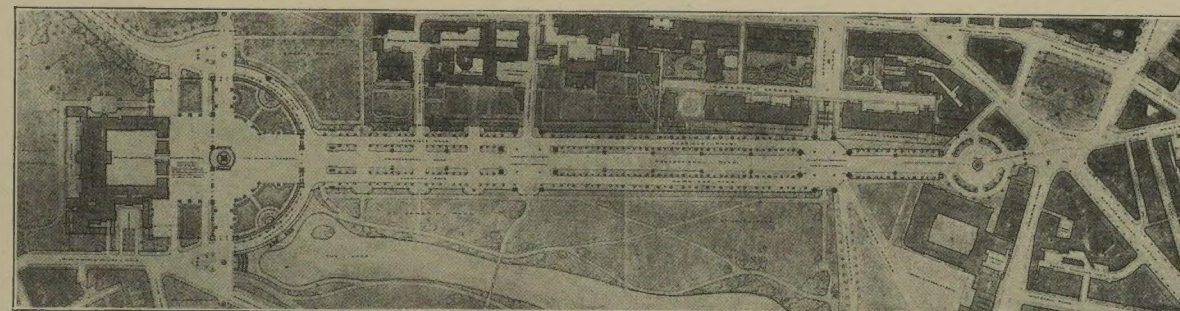
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THE EXHIBITION OF DESIGNS FOR THE MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.



MR. ASTON WEBB'S DESIGN FOR THE MEMORIAL.

On Oct. 30 there was opened at St. James's Palace an exhibition of designs for the proposed memorial of Queen Victoria. Of these, we are permitted to reproduce the striking and original plans submitted by Mr. Aston Webb. Mr. Webb's project for the memorial amounts to a remodelling of the Mall, and would, if adopted, of necessity create a remarkable alteration at the western end of that picturesque thoroughfare. A large portion of the Green Park at the foot of Constitution Hill on one side, and a corresponding portion of St. James's Park on the other, would be included in the scheme, the basis of which is two concentric semicircles divided into four segments. The outer of these, on the St. James's Park side, would form a retaining wall with a footway overlooking the lake; and on the other side would be a similar footway, with railings towards the Green Park



MR. ASTON WEBB'S DESIGN: PLAN SHOWING THE CONVERSION OF THE MALL AND APPROACH TO THE MEMORIAL FROM CHARING CROSS.

and a balustrade towards the Palace. The two principal segments nearer the circle would take the form of an imposing peristyle, with a grand gateway in the centre. Ornamental gardens and waters would occupy part of the enclosed space, and within these, rising gradually from a dais, would be placed the statue of the late Queen. The existing entrances to Buckingham Palace would also be entirely remodelled, with a continuation of the semicircular colonnade. The decorative scheme would be carried out all along the Mall, which would be ornamented at regular intervals with allegorical statues representing the Colonies. It is proposed to have a further rotunda at the Spring Gardens end with a main entrance to Charing Cross, thus giving a splendid vista from the lower portion of Trafalgar Square westward to Buckingham Palace. All the other plans submitted are on exhibition.

Girls in Captivity.

THE CAT CRAZE.

By BARRY PAIN.

*

Illustrated by A. Forestier.

I SUPPOSE some crazes have sense in them. There is stamp-collecting, for instance. If you get a good collection of foreign stamps you can sell it. Even if you only collect used penny English stamps, and get a million of them, it is well known that you can get a blind boy into an orphan asylum. I know several girls who have started to collect that million, but they all gave it up before they reached the point, and made stamp-snakes with what they had got. Stamp-snakes are not bad.

But even when a craze has no sense in it at all, it is pretty certain that if one girl starts it a lot of others will follow. I know one girl who suddenly gave up apricot jam; she liked it immensely, and it had never made her ill, but all the same she gave it up. Cecily thought it might be an act of religious self-denial, and said if that was her reason she respected her for it. But Cecily didn't know that girl as I did; besides, Cecily is always suspecting people of being a lot better than they are. It is my belief that the girl did it just as a kind of craze, and in order to get herself talked about. You would hardly think a mad act like that would be imitated, but it was; two other girls started giving up things.

The cat craze was one of the wildest and biggest I ever saw at school. It was started originally by Laura Dobbs, who, strictly speaking, couldn't start a craze at all; what I mean is, that if she had tried to start anything she would have been sat on, because she is not important and influential enough for it, and that she only started it by accident. She was a nice enough girl, and is a member of the Most Club, and is rather friends with Harry because she plays cricket well, but she would never be able to start a fashion

except by accident. Now if Jane Desborough chose to do her perfectly adorable hair a different way she could be certain of having a lot of imitators. Cecily, too, started a fashion for ivory-covered prayer-books; almost every girl got one. I myself, I remember, started a craze for upright hand-writing, and rather square-shaped letters, that did splendidly until our dearly beloved Madame came down on it. She

made out that it was rather worse than dishonesty and cruelty to animals; it's a silly way of exaggerating that most of these teaching people have.

It was just before supper on the first night of term, and we were most of us in the dormitories unpacking our boxes. We were all chattering about the holidays and some new improvements that Madame had been making, when suddenly Laura's shrill voice sang out from her cubicle: "Come and see my cat!"

So some of us rushed off to Laura's cubicle. I thought myself she might have brought a real live cat back with her. It was just the sort of idiot thing that Laura does do at times; and, of course, you are not allowed to bring back any live things with you except new pupils. But it was only a china cat that she had got to decorate her cubicle. Most of the girls put up pictures and ornaments in their cubicles. I keep mine in its original Spartan simplicity; I don't see much use in putting pretty things up in a room when for rather more than three-quarters of the time you are in it you have your eyes shut.

This was a most beautifully ugly cat. It was rather large, and all pale green, and its back was humped up as if it were angry. "I'm going to put him in the window," said Laura, "and then he'll remind me of my own cat at home."

Anna Esthaven began to sing: "Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam, With the utmost reluctance we leave the cat at home. Give him to me a moment, and I'll show you a cat-fight. No, I promise I won't break him."

Anna's splendid imitations; she can imitate anything. She does one of a motor-car going past your window at night, and the sound dying away in the distance. The best thing to do that with



Laura's green china cat was a great success.

is a slate that is rather loose in its frame on a wooden table, but I've known her to do a very fair motor-car with the back of a hair-brush. The "teuf-teuf" is done with the voice, of course. She picked up Laura's china cat, and scratched it behind the ear and made it purr. You could hardly help believing it was a real cat. "Now," she said, "he wanders away and gets lost." She did the faint little miaows and whimperings just like a lost cat. "And he gets into a garden where there is another cat, who doesn't like the looks of him, and then the row begins like this." She did a magnificent fight, lasting nearly a minute, and ending with Laura's cat limping away crying. Then we all applauded, and wanted her to do a motor-car as well, but she wouldn't. She will hardly ever do a thing when you ask her—only when she feels like it.

Laura's green china cat was a great success. Cecily tied a bit of red ribbon round its neck to console it for having been beaten in the fight. Considering it was a china cat and an imitation fight, I think that's carrying tenderness pretty far. Theo said she would have to buy a cat for her cubicle on Saturday, and she wished she had brought one back with her.

That was how the cat craze began, and in less than a fortnight it had spread tremendously. The man at the china-shop in the town was always getting fresh supplies of cats, and as fast as he got them we bought them up. Theo bought nineteen cats of different sorts and sizes. Laura got a set of sweet little kittens for her cat. I got a very ugly one myself, and kept it in my desk in school. It had a long black thread tied to it, so that I could make it run along the whole length of that row of desks. That was rather risky, but I never got caught. As usually happens, the younger girls all copied the elder, till there was only one girl in the school that had not got a cat, though in some cases of extreme poverty (or where they were wanted for performances) the cats were not of china, but just cut out of cardboard. Everywhere you heard imitations of Anna's cat-fight; it is always much easier to copy an imitation than the real thing. Girls were always comparing their cats and exchanging them; they were valued much more by their expression and attitude than by the price actually paid for them. Most of the girls took their cats into school with them secretly; they were useful to play with when you had nothing else to do, or when you didn't want to do anything else.

The only girl in the school who had not got a cat was, funnily enough, Anna Esthaven. She was rather mysterious about it. She said that she was going to have a cat in time for the Great Exhibition, and it would be different from all the other cats, and would get the first prize. The Great Cat Exhibition was my own idea; and everybody was most enthusiastic about it. We formed a committee to arrange everything, and I was made the President. The exhibition was to be divided into four sections, and each section into two classes—the senior and junior, according to the age of the exhibitor. The first class was for crockery cats. The second section was for cats of some material other than crockery; it was in this section that Anna Esthaven meant to show her cat when it arrived. The third section was for performing cats; that is, for cats that were made to jump or move about by strings or springs or something of that kind. I had thought of getting a cardboard cat, and inventing something new for exhibition in this section. The fourth section was for family groups, each group to consist of five cats. Theo was expected to win this, but it was a very popular section; we got ten entries almost directly. In each case there was an entrance-fee of one penny, and the entrance-fees went to provide the prizes. Theo was made treasurer. It is always best to make the richest person the treasurer, for then the others aren't bothered with any temptation. The date of the Great Cat Exhibition was fixed for the last Saturday afternoon in term.

Naturally, the coming exhibition did a good deal to help on the cat craze. Harriet Pont spent a lot of time on a cardboard cat that she was going to show in the performing section; it did exercises on the horizontal bar. That is an old trick, of course, but Harry was introducing a lot of improvements. Those who were showing in the family group section were busy painting the backgrounds for their groups. As a rule, the group was arranged on an imitation of a hearthrug. Then the background represented the fireplace. One girl got a splendid idea. She scraped away the cardboard on which the fireplace was painted, and arranged it so that if you held a lighted match behind it it looked as if the fire were really burning. Of course a thing like that would be likely to prejudice the judges in favour of that group of cats. Theo arranged her group as if they were playing in a garden, and got a lovely scene all full of real artificial flowers. Tanford (he's the stationer's shop) got a lot of picture postcards, all representing cats, at our suggestion. If you wanted to pay a girl a compliment or show her a kindness you sent her a postcard with a cat on it. When she got it at breakfast she would look across and smile at you, or come up to you afterwards to thank you. If two girls had quarrelled and then made it up, they generally sent each other cat postcards afterwards. Then one breakfast-time Anna Esthaven's cat arrived in a box. She told us that the cat was in the box, and that it had come from London, but she would not show it. And she would not tell us where she was going to keep it. She said that very likely she should not show it to anybody until the exhibition.

But, alas! there never was any exhibition. The idea had to be given up and the entrance-fees returned. I will tell you how that happened.

A whole school of girls can't go crazy about one thing without it attracting the attention of those who are set in authority over them. Girls were always playing with cats in play-time, and occasionally in the other time. When the letters were given out in the morning there were generally some cat postcards among them. Then the decorative use of crockery cats in cubicles was very extensive. I've always noticed that authorities have a wonderful gift for not being able to understand some

quite simple things, and that whenever they cannot understand they suspect. Also, if girls seem very fond of anything, that is generally taken as certain evidence that it must be bad for them. Harry knows that and scores by it. Most terms she gets some silly kid to complain to Madame that there are too much athletics. Then Madame is satisfied that the school is not too devoted to athletics, and supports them more warmly than before. And that just suits Harry, who ought to have been born a boy. With regard to the cats, it was Miss Slater who first suspected that they must be connected with some dark and sinful conspiracy. She has a fine nose for a conspiracy, especially when there isn't one. They ought to have her at Scotland Yard, and, as far as I'm concerned, they are welcome to her. She got hold of me one morning after school.

"I am at a loss to understand, Amy," she said to me, "what this extraordinary feline enthusiasm in the school perpend. Possibly you can enlighten me. You are frequently the *fons et origo* in these movements." (Nice chatty way of talking to anybody, isn't it?)

There was nothing to tell, and if there had been, she would not have got it out of me. I'm not going to be called a *fons et origo* for nothing. So I said: "If you mean the toy cats, I think the girls buy them because they want to have them."

"That much I had been able to conjecture. I notice a great number of girls wasting their time and money on inartistic models and pictorial representations of cats; and I tell you frankly that I do not regard it as a healthy sign. I put a simple question, and I am met with secretiveness and shilly-shally. I am well aware that you are withholding something."

So I was. I was withholding a strong inclination to call her an inquisitive old ferret. But I made the usual protests.

"I fear," she went on, "that you are now passing from the *suppressio veri* to the *suggestio falsi*—a lamentably frequent transition. However, I shall make it my business to look into this matter further."

Then she went off. I thought of calling her back to tell her that she had forgotten to tell me that it was the beginning of the end. When she is in these moods she almost always does tell you that something or other is the beginning of the end. But perhaps it is just as well that I checked myself. I daresay she would have been quite contented if I had said that we got the cats because we had been converted to the ancient religion of Egypt. (It was Egypt where they worshipped cats, wasn't it? Anyhow, it was one of those ancient places you hear such a lot too much about.) She would have believed it; suspicious people will generally believe anything except the truth.

She did look into the matter further. She tried Anna Esthaven, and I need hardly say she drew absolutely blank. Then she tried one or two of the kids, and did get some scraps of information about the Great Cat Exhibition, but that was not criminal enough to satisfy her. And she couldn't find out anything dark and deadly, because, as a matter of fact, there wasn't anything. And in the end it was not Miss Slater who broke up the exhibition: it was the great supreme Madame herself.

At eleven in the morning we have a break for a quarter of an hour. You can get a glass of milk then if you happen to like it—"All milk, vegetables, etc., are provided by the school farm, their freshness and purity being thus guaranteed."—*Vide* the Prospectus—but I happen to loathe it myself. If you like, you can get up your lessons for the second half of the morning, giving them just the last finishing touch. Personally, I do my lessons, more or less, during the usual preparation time, and after that I leave them on the knees of the gods. During the break I generally wander about the playground and hear what's going on; if there has been any extra special row during the first half, you generally hear all about it during the break.

It was just about a week after Miss Slater's Enquiry into the Nature and Character of Feline Enthusiasms that it was perfectly obvious, as soon as we got into the playground, that the famous thousand-horse-power Madame had been at work and had been flattening things out. Rose and Daisy Maynard (sisters, and both of them practically cretins) were whimpering. There was a general excitement. We soon gathered that Madame had been taking a junior class in Scripture, when Ernestine Roy (who is the champion cretin and Aztec in the school) put her hand in her desk and pushed up the head of a crockery cat through the hole where normally the ink-pot goes. Madame had seen it, and had made them turn out their desks. That was pleasant hearing, considering that she was to take us in the next hour, and every single girl had got a cat concealed in her desk somewhere. However, we had just time to get those cats cleared away to a safe place of refuge, and you may be sure that we all did it—all except Anna Esthaven. "No," said Anna. "If the noble lady wants to see my cat, she can. I'll have a cat exhibition all to myself, and it will be the only one we shall have this term." In that last part she was quite right. We tried to argue with her, but there was not much time, and she was very obstinate. We had not even known that Anna kept her cat in her school-desk, and so far not one of us had ever seen it. We did not much look forward to that next hour, for Madame was in no end of a rage, and had confiscated any amount of cats that she had found in the desks of the junior class.

I like being treated fairly—though at school you don't always get it—and for that reason I always treat other people fairly, and am quite impartial even when I'm speaking about my worst enemies. So I am prepared to own that Madame has a good deal of common-sense when she hasn't been worked up. At those times she can see a distinct difference between forgetting to shut a door and murdering your mother in order to steal twopence. When she has been really worked up she can't see anything at all, and she thinks that one thing is just exactly as bad as the other. On this occasion, thanks to the wretched cat-smitten junior class that she had been taking in Exodus, she was very much worked up, and her

common-sense had to take a seat at the back. It is a blessing that the quarter of an hour's break had come in between and given her time to cool down a little. Otherwise I do believe she would have begun by expelling the whole lot of us without further argument; and when she came to think over it afterwards she would have been sorry.

She began with the heart-broken stage. It looks very pathetic until you come to think about it, and then it's funny. After all, why should a grown-up woman look as if she would never smile again and life henceforward were only bitterness, just because some silly little idiot has put the wrong gender with "jardin" for the twentieth time? Yet it nearly always impresses girls tremendously; I suppose that's because they don't think. Madame started with a sigh that made one cling to loose sheets of paper on the desk lest they should be drawn down into the gulf.

"I have to tell you," she said, "that during the last hour I have received a great shock. I know the thoughtlessness of girls, and I hope that I do not expect too much. If in the course of a lesson in history or geography I find one girl inattentive, I give her a suitable punishment; I may regret the incident, but I find nothing in it to make me despair. I can make allowances for the follies of youth. What I have witnessed this morning, however, does make me ask myself whether—whether it is of any use to go on." Here she leaned back in her chair, rent a harmless envelope in twain, and flung the pieces in the waste-paper basket. One or two of the girls were already on the verge of tears. "This morning when I was taking a junior class in Scripture—a time when one might have thought that even if there were no respect for me, respect for the subject might have ensured decent behaviour—I detected a girl in the very act of playing with a toy, a toy cat. I already had certain suspicions." (Rising voice and clenched hands.) "Things come to my knowledge by ways of which you know nothing." (So Miss Slater had been getting at her about those cats. Just as I thought.) "For that reason, I asked if any other girl had anything similar in her desk. No less than eight—yes, no less than eight girls produced toy cats. Those will not be seen again." (Here her voice became darkly terrible.) "They have been destroyed."

She paused such a long time that I almost thought she had finished. But she went on again: "I do not know whether this is a case where the younger girls have been misled by the evil example of the elder; I hope that it is not so. I trust that it is not so. But I must be sure. If any girl present has anything of the kind concealed in her desk, I must ask her to hold up her hand."

Naturally, as the rest of us had cleared out our cats during the break, Anna's was the only hand that went up. Now Anna is rather a favourite with Madame. For one thing, Anna's mother, Lady Esthaven, is a useful person to quote to parents who may possibly be sending their daughters. Besides, Anna is always civil to Madame; at any rate, she is not so cheeky as she is to the others.

"Well," said Madame, "it is at least something that there is only one guilty person." (If she had tried twenty minutes before, she would have found a whole class of them.) "Have you anything to say for yourself, Anna?"

"Only that I've never played with it in work-hours. I was just keeping it in my desk."

"But I cannot have toys of any description kept in your desk in school. Bring it up to me, please."

Anna opened her desk and brought out the most charming blue-grey kitten. It had long fur, and a beautiful ruff, and frightened eyes. She held it close to her, soothing it with one hand. Certainly, if we had ever had the Great Cat Exhibition it would have won the prize in its section.

"You know perfectly well that you are not allowed to keep pets of any kind without a special permit. And you know, or should know, that it is a very cruel thing to keep a kitten boxed up in a desk."

"But please, Madame—"

"No, I cannot listen to you. You have acted very wrongly, and I cannot accept any excuses. Amy, kindly open that door, please. Now, Anna, put your kitten down against the door and let it run out."

"But I can't," said Anna, with a good imitation of a bewildered look on her face.

"You can't? What do you mean?"

"I mean the kitten can't. I tried to explain. It's not a live kitten. It's stuffed."

Everyone of us had believed it to be a live kitten. She had handled it just as if it were alive. And she had been very clever in the way she had managed Madame. There was a moment's awful suspense. It was one of those times where you can keep a laugh back for just a minute, and then you have got to laugh even if you die for it. Madame looked at Anna, who still wore a pretty, troubled air. The clouds passed away, and the sun shone: Madame smiled.

"My dear Anna, how can a girl of your age be such an idiot! As you are less in the wrong than I had supposed, you can put your precious kitten in the cupboard, and have it after the lesson; but don't keep it in your desk again. Amy Fish, it is possible to smile at an amusing incident without hooting in that absurd and disgusting fashion. Stand up for the remainder of the lesson. Now, Cecily, come to the blackboard. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise their bases or third sides equal, the two triangles," etc.

Altogether thirty-two cats were captured that morning, for Miss Slater (O, blessings on her silvery pow!) and Fräulein had both made hauls in their respective classes. And we gave up any idea of a Great Cat Exhibition, and returned all the entrance-fees.

Anna wanted to take down Madame's portrait in the Most Club, on the grounds that the authorities did not want us to have anything to do with cats. But Cecily opposed that.

THE END.



THE MARQUIS OF BUTE'S FIRST PUBLIC CEREMONY: HIS LORDSHIP LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW CARDIFF TOWN HALL, OCTOBER 23.



THE MAYOR LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW CARDIFF LAW COURTS, OCTOBER 23.

THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT CARDIFF.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FREKE.



SOME BENEFICIARIES.

THE OPENING OF LAMBETH PALACE GROUNDS AS A PUBLIC PARK BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, OCTOBER 24.



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. AND PRINCE EDWARD OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

PHOTOGRAPH BY RALPH, DERSINGHAM, PUBLISHED BY THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.



HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND PRINCE HENRY OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

PHOTOGRAPH BY RALPH, DERSINGHAM, PUBLISHED BY THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL TOUR.

SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CANADA.



THE DUCHESS OF CORNWALL RIDING ON A CANADIAN RAILWAY HAND-CAR, DRIVEN BY MEMBERS OF THE SUITE.

The bogie is used by railway surfacemen to convey them up and down the line in the course of their work. When a train is approaching, it can be quickly removed from the track.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL TOUR.

SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CANADA.



THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE CANADIAN LONDON: MISS BURNS AND MISS WINNETT PRESENTING A BOUQUET TO THE DUCHESS
London in Canada has its chief thoroughfares named after those of the British Metropolis, and rejoices in its Piccadilly, its Regent Street, and so forth.

EXTEMPORISING A BOAT: METHOD PRACTISED BY GERMAN CAVALRY.



THE BOAT AFLOAT, SHOWING LANCES ADAPTED AS OARS.
THE FRAMEWORK OF THE BOAT, CONSTRUCTED OF LANCES.

TWO EXTEMPORISED BOATS AFLOAT AND MANNED.
THE TARPULIN SKIN OF THE BOAT.

"THE LAST OF THE DANDIES," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

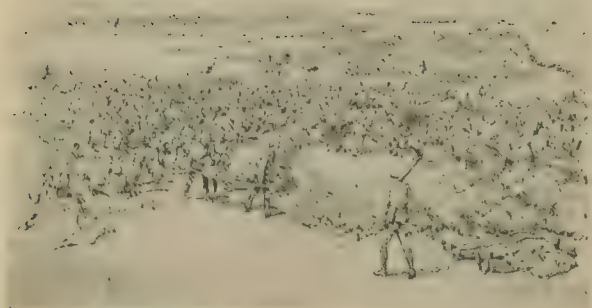
DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



Count D'Orsay (Mr. Tree).

AT CROCKFORD'S GAMING-HOUSE.—ACT II., SCENE 2.

THE NEW GENERAL OFFICER TO COMMAND THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.



MAJOR-GENERAL (LOCAL LIEUTENANT-GENERAL) SIR JOHN DENTON PINKSTONE FRENCH, AND ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH HE TOOK PART.

Sir John French, one of the few officers who have won a first-class military reputation in South Africa, and who will shortly take up the command of the First Army Corps, vice General Buller, retired, is forty-nine years of age. He began his career in the Navy, but after serving as a midshipman for a year, he in 1871 entered the 8th Hussars. Transferred to the 10th Hussars, he served with that regiment at Abu Klea, Gubat, and Metemneh, and ultimately rose to the command. For some time he served on the Headquarters Staff, and from the temporary command of the First Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, he was appointed in 1899 to command the cavalry in Natal. His earlier engagements include Elandslaagte, Rietfontein, and Lombard's Kop. Thereafter, as commander of the Cavalry Division in South Africa, he conducted operations round Colesberg, and led the famous advance to the relief of Kimberley. He also took part in the capture of Bloemfontein and Pretoria, and has since been actively engaged in the pursuit of the Boer guerilla forces. Our Photograph is by Macave, Glasgow.

THE GENERAL OFFICER TEMPORARILY COMMANDING THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.



MAJOR-GENERAL (LOCAL LIEUTENANT-GENERAL) SIR HENRY JOHN THOROTON HILDYARD, AND ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH HE TOOK PART.

Sir Henry Hildyard, who commanded the Fifth Division in South Africa, 1900-1901, began his career, curiously enough, in exactly the same manner as General French. He was educated for the Navy, in which he served for five years, thereafter in 1867 entering the Army. Nine years later he was a Captain in the Highland Light Infantry, and passed through the successive ranks of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel. In 1889 he became Major-General. His war-service includes Kassassin, Tel-el-Kebir, and many engagements in the present war. For his Egyptian services he was mentioned in despatches and received the medal and clasp, the bronze star, the fourth class of the Osmanieh, and the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He has been attached to the Headquarters Staff, has been Commandant of the Staff College, Commander of the Second Brigade at Allershot and the Second Brigade in South Africa. Our Photograph is by Knight, Allershot.



“DEATH OR GLORY”: C SQUADRON OF THE 17TH LANCERS AT MODDERFONTEIN ON SEPTEMBER 17.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

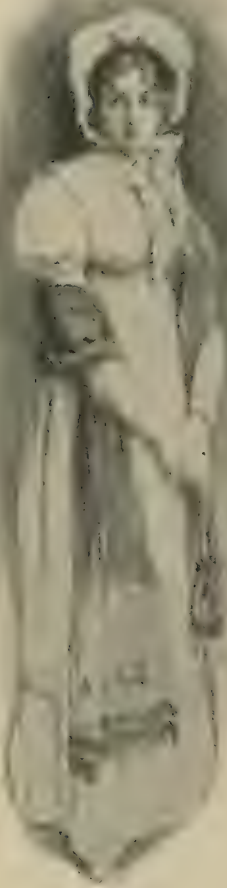
The squadron, surprised and surrounded, refused to surrender, and the men proved true to the motto of their regiment. It was a case of 150 against 400, and many fell by explosive bullets at twenty, ten, and even five yards. In all, two-thirds of the squadron were killed or wounded.

LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

D'ri and I. By Irving Bacheller. (London: Grant Richards. 6s.)
The Great Noodleshire Election. By J. A. Farrer. (London: T. Fisher Unwin. 3s. 6d.)
Mistress Nell. By George C. Hazelton junior. (London: John Murray. 3s. 6d.)
The Octopus. By Frank Norris. (London: Grant Richards. 6s.)
The Major-General. By Montgomery Carmichael. (London: White. 6s.)
A Hidden Foe. By G. A. Henty. (London: Sampson Low. 6s.)
The Warrigals' Well. By Donald Macdonald and John F. Edgar. (London: Ward, Lock. 6s.)
Travels Round Our Village. By Eleanor G. Hayden. (London: Constable. 7s. 6d.)

Mr. Irving Bacheller has, happily, wrought into "D'ri and I" the familiar elements of a backwoods story blended with glimpses of the aristocratic life of America during the troubles of 1812. The hero, who tells his own story, has also a hero, the sturdy henchman Darius Olin,



LOUISE.

Reproduced from "D'ri and I," by permission of Mr. Grant Richards.

or D'ri, as he was called by the family; and the readiness and resource of this bold frontiersman are depicted with considerable freshness and native humour. There is an excellent anecdote of how Darius, on joining Hawkins' Volunteers, took the upper hand of certain martial wits who tried to befool him. The first time Darius went on sentry duty, his tormentors admonished him to let no one pass, on pain of death, but purposely omitted to inform him of the magic virtues of the counter-sign. The result was a comedy worthy of Charles O'Malley and Micky Free. Darius, faithful to the letter, permitted no one to pass, scorned the counter-sign, and finally was discovered towards morning standing guard over a goodly, but aggrieved, company, including some of his tormentors and at least one officer, whom he had compelled with threats of shooting to sit down on the grass beside him. This is but a minor incident in a story of considerable charm. The author is equally at home in polite as in rollicking society, and his picture of the two sisters, Louise and Louison, who influence the hero's destiny in the manner indispensable to romance, is drawn with a sure and luminous touch. Throughout, the characterisation is sufficiently individual, and, excluding one or two lapses into modernity, the work as a whole, if not of the foremost merit, is very praiseworthy.

Contested elections have played a prominent part in English fiction, and it is possible that their humour has evaporated. "The Great Noodleshire Election" has no fresh inspiration. We have all the well-known dilemmas of the candidate who cannot speak, and whose blundering attempts to cajole one section of the electors bitterly offend another section. But we gather that the chief object of Mr. Farrer's squib is not the entertainment of his readers. For some reason he is discontented with our political system. His imaginary candidate is thus counselled by a friend: "You can serve your country better out of Parliament than in it; for so long as you are out of it you will remain of sound mind, unaffected by that paralysis of all their faculties to which the wish to please a diversity of minds soon reduces ninety-nine politicians out of a hundred. If no one forces you to soil your hands with pitch, why go out of your way to soil your hands with it?" As the gentleman to whom this advice is addressed betrays no kind of capacity for serving his country either in or out of Parliament, the national prospects are gloomy.

"Mistress Nell" was first of all a play by Mr. George C. Hazelton junior. It was a great success. Where-

upon, to extract the fullest advantage from his subject, Mr. George C. Hazelton junior converted his play into a historical romance. He was exceedingly ill-advised. The conditions of the stage and the novel are entirely different. When a play is converted into a novel a great deal of matter has to be supplied that was not required in the original dramatic presentation of the subject. This matter, being furnished at second-hand, always fits badly into the primary construction of the piece. You can see where it is inserted, and it offends you doubly. It offends you by the slovenly artistry which allows the clumsy accretions to be seen, and it induces a sense of unreality and disbelief as a mere tinkered thing, and not a true and unified vision of life or fancy presented in its entirety. But that is not the worst. A play turned into a novel is faulty, not only by what it adds to the stage-matter, but by what it derives from the stage-matter. Many things pass muster behind the footlights that offend upon the printed page. Inane jokes and foolish sentiments, that win applause owing to the grace or gusto of the actor, make the reader, who has time to think, wince at their banality. That is certainly one's experience on reading "Mistress Nell." One can see that as a comedy it would be full of stage-situations. As a novel it is full of unmeaning bustle, inane giggle, and a sickly sentimentality about Charles II. and Nell Gwynn.

Mr. Frank Norris has given us in "The Octopus" what he calls "the epic of the wheat." His book has many merits and some defects, among which excessive length is not the least. But when we remember that Mr. Norris is the creator of "Blix," and that he is absolute master of the love idyll, we are inclined to think it a pity that he should fritter away his time in producing Zola-esque realism of an inferior quality. About wheat and wheat-growing Mr. Norris obviously knows a great deal, and he handles the inner poetic aspect of his theme with real power. About the Railway Trust—against the tyranny of which his book is one long protest—we are content to believe that he is well informed, and in his righteous campaign we wish him well; but of love, one might say, Mr. Norris knows practically everything, and the story of Annixter and Hilma Tree redeems and distinguishes "The Octopus." When we first meet with Annixter he is a hard-headed, self-seeking, but capable young man, who looks upon the fair sex as "fool, feemale women"—not, perhaps, very promising material out of which to create a hero. And yet, as the story develops, we mark step by step the process of transformation; see the love which consumes him—gross at first almost to brutality—burn ever more clearly, until at last all that is base disappears. So great is Mr. Norris's power in this direction, so delicate and just is his perception, that we cannot at this moment recall the name of any other writer who has these qualities in a like degree. Why, then, should Mr. Norris waste himself upon side issues?

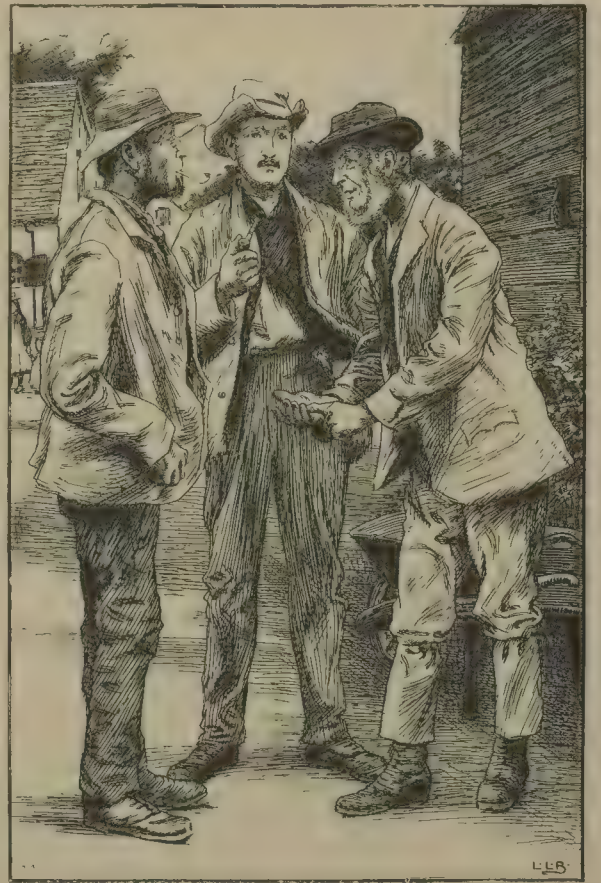
"Old-fashioned love at first sight still comes to pass in Tuscany"—thus Mr. Montgomery Carmichael in "The Major-General." Without delay he proceeds to justify his premises, and within a few hours of his first meeting with Miss Mary Whalley, Don Silvio Rinaldi has persuaded her to marry him secretly. "His passionate words, spoken in sonorous, rich, mellifluous Tuscan, sounded to her like the libretto of an opera, but they fell sweetly on her ears with the ring of candour and truth and old-time ecstasy." Miss Mary's father is, of course, the Major-General, and his other daughter, Jessie, also throws herself into the arms of a love-stricken Italian. The story is so ill-balanced that anything like criticism is well-nigh impossible; it is, at times, relieved by a little rustic humour; but the ill-timed and uncalled-for note of tragedy is the predominant element. The mother dies, poor Silvio dies, the baby dies, Jessie marries and is happy in a way, the Major-General dies after breathing out Scripture for several pages, and the unfortunate Mary goes into a convent! And all this tragedy is founded on a hasty marriage! If the parties had not married there would have been a suspicion of a reason for all these untoward happenings; as things are, they were as uncalled for as Mr. Carmichael's story.

In "A Hidden Foe" Mr. G. A. Henty has given us a book very different from the schoolboy romances with which his name is usually associated. His schoolboy stories, to tell the truth, appear a little tedious to grown-up readers, being eked out, wherever invention flags, by a prodigious deal of heavy writing. But there are two Mr. Hentys. There is the author of historical concoctions for the juvenile, and the writer of really fine stories of everyday life for the adult. It is the second, and better, Mr. Henty who has given us "A Hidden Foe." Here we have no unnecessary verbiage. The action is quick, straightforward, and direct; and the language keeps pace with the action of the tale. Mr. Henty is not a subtle writer, but what of that?—for the robust narrative subtlety is out of place. And "A Hidden Foe" is a full-blooded narrative. The suppression of a marriage certificate, an injured maiden fighting for her rights, a voyage on the vasty deep, and perils on the sea and shore—these be ingredients of the dish. Mr. Henty mixes them together with the deftness of a practised literary cook. Long practice is shown in every line. The novice who tackles a complicated plot is almost sure to break down in some particular. And that particular being felt to be false, the whole plot is felt to be false; for a complicated plot, like a chain of evidence, must have no broken links: if a single link be broken, the rest seems unreal, brings no conviction to the mind. But Mr. Henty, as befits a practised hand, makes everything consistent with everything else. The action of his story seems perfectly credible; the characters, though not subtly distinguished, are just such as would emerge in such a fashion. All of which goes to say that Mr. Henty has written a creditable book.

Mr. Donald Macdonald, part author of "The Warrigals' Well," is the famous war-correspondent of the

Melbourne Argus, whose account of "How We Kept the Flag Flying" in Ladysmith was acclaimed by the foremost London papers as by far and away the most brilliant account of the celebrated siege. He had just finished writing this book, in collaboration with the late Mr. John Francis Edgar, when he was ordered to South Africa. It was a singular and sad coincidence, as he says, that in the very hour in which news of the relief of Ladysmith reached Australia, his friend and colleague died in Melbourne. Out of loyalty to Mr. Edgar's memory, Mr. Macdonald has refrained from revising or altering the book, preferring to leave it as his friend left it. But, in truth, no alteration was required. "The Warrigals' Well" could hardly be improved. It is much more than a mere novel of adventure; it is a picture, drawn to the life, of the existence led by the Anglo-Saxon pioneer in the little-known territories of North Australia. Here we have not the second-hand impressions of the London clubman, who makes a flying visit of six weeks to the outposts of the Empire, in order to get local colour for his next "boom." One or other of the authors must have led the life they describe, in order to describe it with such accuracy and truth. They force conviction on the reader's mind. It must not be inferred, however, that the book consists of realistic local colour and of nothing else. It has a story to tell, and the story is excellently told. The authors discriminate the characters of their book sufficiently well, and they write honest English. They have a pleasing gift of humour. The incident of the blacks and the megaphone is almost as funny as Mark Twain's story of the jumping frog. Above all, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Edgar display a fine loyalty to the Empire, which ought to procure their book a warm welcome in the Empire's Metropolis.

It has been left to the author of "Travels Round Our Village" to give a record of life in one of those sleepy Berkshire villages where the inhabitants are a century or more behind the times. To the dweller in a big city where there are no hours of silence, few vast open spaces, and but little fresh air, such a book needs few qualities to make it acceptable; but the writer must have some literary gift and a keen love for the scenes and people depicted. The lover of the country can delight the townsman; the writer who goes to the country for columns and paragraphs is, in many cases, incapable of good work. Happily, Miss Hayden loves her village, and looks with kindly eye upon the eccentricities of its inhabitants. She knows place and people intimately, and takes keen pleasure in the simple life she describes. Her book is very readable. There is descriptive writing done well and not too often; there are recipes for country cooks that will delight the housewife, and records of conversation that retain their native humour because they are well set down. It is pleasant to make acquaintance with the Berkshire yokels through the medium of this book, to hear their opinions of politics and education, or their views of military strategy as



CONCERNING MILITARY STRATEGY.

Reproduced from "Travels Round our Village," by permission of Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co.

expressed at the meeting depicted on this page. How many times do our country cousins complain that their life is dull; how often do they sigh for the noise and confusion of town? Miss Hayden's book bears witness to the truth that dullness proceeds from within, and not from without; that if people will cultivate their gifts of observation there is no place on earth so quiet or remote that it cannot afford interests to its inhabitants. If there is a fault to find with the book it lies in the absence of interesting studies of the flora and fauna. Had the author elected to deal adequately with this side of her subject we should have had a more complete and enduring work. The example of Gilbert White should be followed, at a respectful distance, by all the chroniclers of country life, for it would give their work a certain quality of permanence that is lacking from the lighter sketches, that are at best a form of literary impressionism.



Photo, O. E. Dunlap.

MONUMENT ERECTED BY LOYAL CITIZENS IN
NIAGARA FALLS TO QUEEN VICTORIA, UNVEILED
OCTOBER 10.



Photo, S. Crabb.

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG, GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT, PRESENTING COLOURS TO
THE NEWLY FORMED 3RD BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS (OLD "FIGHTING FIFTH")
AT PARKHURST BARRACKS, OCTOBER 25.



Photo, C. A. Muter.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL TOUR: THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL
AT NIAGARA FALLS, OCTOBER 13.



Photo, Banks, Manchester.

THE STATUE OF THE LATE W. E. GLADSTONE IN ALBERT SQUARE,
MANCHESTER, UNVEILED BY MR. JOHN MORLEY, OCTOBER 23.



Photo, Heath, Plymouth.

COLONEL SIR JOHN SHELLEY, BART., PRESENTING MEDALS TO IMPERIAL
YEOMANRY AT EXETER ON OCTOBER 25.



Photo, F. F. Richards, Fenwick.

SIR CHARLES WARREN UNVEILING THE EAMONT BRIDGE MEMORIAL
TO TROOPERS TODD AND HINDSON, I.Y., OCTOBER 24.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE ARABIAN BABOON.

A recent addition to the monkey-house at Regent's Park consists of a fine pair of Arabian baboons of the species *Cynocephalus hamadryas*. The baboon belongs entirely to the Old World, and its principal habitat is Africa and that part of Asia which, for the purposes of zoology, is termed Africa—namely, Arabia. The baboon, which is classified under the generic name of *cynocephalus*, possesses the characteristics of the *macaci*, but has these in further development. The callosities are larger than in the *macaci*, and the muzzle is so elongated as to lend the head an appearance closely resembling that of a dog, whence the name *cynocephalus*—dog-head. Not only is the muzzle thus greatly produced, but the nostrils are terminal, their position being similar to that of the hound and differing from those of any other ape tribe. The only exception to this placing of the nostril is found in the Abyssinian species and in the *Cynocephalus obscurus*, both of which have their nostrils placed as in the *macaci*. The particular baboon shown in our illustration has the tail moderately long. Speaking generally, the baboon is very massive in form, and the limbs being sub-equal in length give a quadrupedal appearance. The locomotion is of the same



PAIR OF ARABIAN BABOONS.

the plastron are movable, and in some cases the reptile can completely enclose itself in its shell and render itself safe from attack. Their habits are amphibious. More

snout, small eyes, and weak jaws give it a remarkable resemblance to the Surinam toad, *Pipa americana*, which is found in the same regions. The neck is very broad and flat, and is fringed with tentacles, which float in the water like a vegetable growth. These, combined with the rough, bossed, stone-like carapace, no doubt aid the tortoise to escape detection, both by enemies and the animals upon which it feeds.

THE KING CRAB.

A tank in the fish-house in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, has just become the home of a member of the strange order of crustaceans called *Entomostraca*, or shell-insects, rarely to be seen in England. It is a large specimen of the King Crab, or Molucca Crab (*Limulus polyphemus*), which has also been called "horse-foot," though, when seen in profile, in shape it is very suggestive of a mandolin. It has twenty-two legs, of which the six pairs of forelegs are used for mastication and as means of progression on the ground. The body is divided into two parts, covered by a solid shell of two pieces, which, being very concave, entirely hide the legs, the claws of the forelegs only showing in walking. The



THE KING CRAB.

character. Among the Old World apes the baboons are the least arboreal and the least frugivorous. The *hamadryas*, which is sometimes called the Sacred Baboon, stands about four feet high. Its colour varies from a light grey to dusky brown. The face is naked and flesh-coloured, and the skull, which is not prepossessing, is much compressed. In ancient Egypt they were sacred to Thoth, and were held to be typical of learning. In modern Egypt they have sunk to a subordinate position, and they are regarded merely as luxurious curiosities. One method of catching them is to leave intoxicating liquor near their haunts. The *hamadryas* cannot resist the temptation, becomes incapable, and falls an easy prey to the hunter. Its plundering habits frequently bring it into trouble with natives and travellers.

THE BRAZILIAN TORTOISES.

The tortoise, beloved of the fabulist, has long been a source of wonder to the scientific and unscientific alike, and the fact that they are the gift of the King adds additional interest to the pair from Brazil newly placed in the Zoological Gardens at Regent's Park. Northern Brazil contains a number of small tortoises of the *Cinosternidae* family. In these specimens the front and hind lobes of

curious than these, however, is the Matamata, *Chelys fimbriata* of the *Chelydidae* family, which frequents Northern Brazil and the Guianas. Its flat head, long

forepart of the shield-like shell, which in this specimen is disfigured in front by a hole made by a bullet, has on the upper side a pair of oval compound eyes; while at the anterior end of the longitudinal ridge is another pair of small simple eyes set close together. The swimming-legs, or fin-feet, are under the posterior shell. The tail or horny style is nearly as long as the body, each measuring about a foot in length in a fine specimen. The jagged points of the styles are used by some of the natives of Malaya as arrow-heads, while on the coast of America the shells serve as ladles for water—hence the King Crab's other appellation of Casserole Fish. The King Crab is remarkable for its close relation to the extinct Eurypterida. It exemplifies a peculiar and very ancient order, its affinity to which is somewhat difficult of recognition because its nearest allies have passed away. The connection of the King Crab, as we know him at the present day in the seas of China and Japan and on the north-east coast of North America, with those far-off ancestors of his who can be traced in the fossils of the Coal and Silurian periods is proved by a peculiarity of the larvæ, in which the post-cephalic somites are free and unanchylosed, and the tail spine is undeveloped. The oldest species known is found in the Upper Silurian of Lanarkshire.



PAIR OF BRAZILIAN TORTOISES.

THE PROPERTY OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA.



THE PANAMA CANAL WORKS:

THE TRAVELLING CRANES AT EMPERADOR.

— Canal. — Colon-Panama Railway.
THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE issue between Colombia and Venezuela hinges upon the ambitions of General Castro, President of the latter republic. He is credited with a scheme of uniting under his own hand Cuba, and Ecuador, which means the seizure of Panama and the control of all the trans-isthmian traffic. Castro is a revolutionist of obscure origin who, at a favourable moment gathered followers, marched on Caracas, overthrew President Andrade, and has since guided the politics

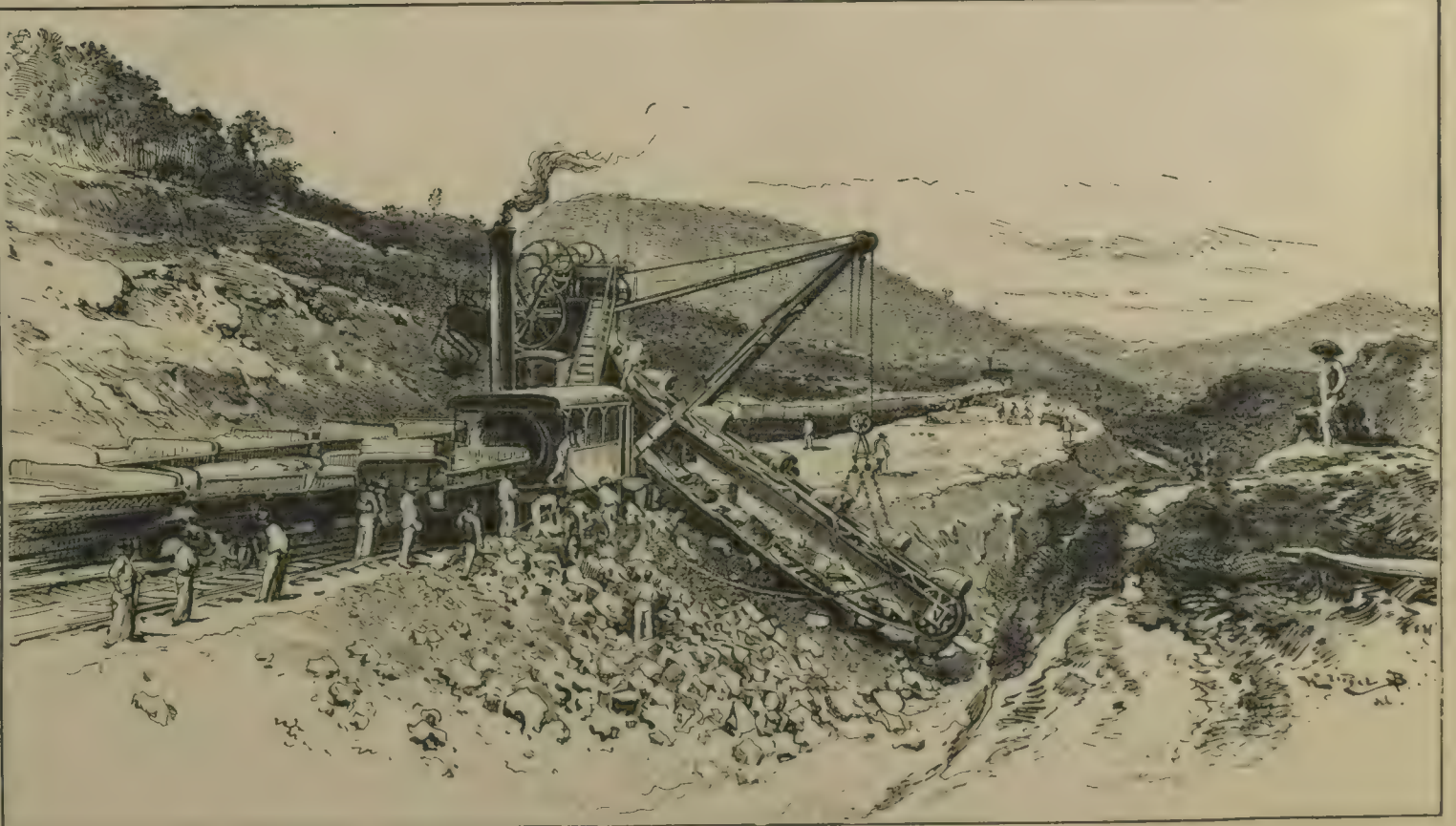


CARACAS, THE CAPITAL OF VENEZUELA.

of Venezuela with a firm hand. Just now, indeed, he has to cope with internal dissensions as well as with the hostility of Colombia. Castro is a Liberal, the Government of Colombia is Conservative. The respective Oppositions are therefore in sympathy with the national enemy. If the United States Government interferes it will do so under a treaty of 1846, guaranteeing the neutrality of Panama for the protection of traffic and the sovereignty of New Granada (now Colombia) over the isthmus.



A VENEZUELAN SOLDIER OF PRESIDENT CASTRO'S BODYGUARD.



THE PANAMA CANAL: A MECHANICAL EXCAVATOR AT WORK.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

There are probably no inmates of the Zoo which attract a greater amount of popular interest than the members of the elephant family. Many of my readers will recollect the episode of the defunct "Jumbo," and the immense amount of public sympathy and grief which was exhibited when that big mammal was shipped over the seas to Mr. Barnum's care. One old lady actually sent a dozen of oysters to the Zoo for the delectation of the departing pet, a fact which, while reflecting much kindness of heart, did not redound to the venerable dame's knowledge of elephantine dietetics. Big, unwieldy creatures as are the elephants, everybody knows of their sagacity; and the story-books are full of tales—many of them, no doubt, quite veracious—of the wisdom illustrated in elephant life and ways.

There are but two well-defined species of these quadrupeds—the Indian and the African. The former is known by his small ears, and by the fact that tusks, as a rule, are wanting in the females. His African neighbour, on the other hand, has big flapping ears, and tusks occur in both sexes, those in the fair sex being smaller than the big teeth borne by the male. Sundry other differences exist, in the shape of the skull and in the structure of the teeth. Of course the great interest attaching to the dental arrangements of the elephants relates to the tusks and their growth. These tusks represent incisor or front teeth, and attain their big dimensions because they continue to grow during the animal's lifetime. Before the real tusks appear, small teeth belonging to the first, or "milk," set are developed; but when our elephant attains its second year, the milk-teeth disappear, and the tusks begin their career. There are other animals in which "tusks" grow throughout life. The walrus and the wild boar, and the rodents or "gnawing tribes" represented by the rats, beavers, and the like, also possess front teeth that, contrary to the ordinary rule of dental development, grow as long as life lasts. But in no group do we see the tusks of such a size as in the elephant family. The weight of big specimens has been recorded at from 150 to 200 lb. each.

Clumsy and unwieldy as the elephant appears, it is nevertheless a very active beast on occasion. Strong in the highest degree, it usually remembers the axiom that a giant should use his strength wisely and gently. His internal anatomy presents many points of interest to the zoologist. Thus he is like the camel in that he has a kind of water-cistern developed as part of his stomach, in which he can store about ten gallons. This supply he can eject into his proboscis when he wishes to indulge in an extemporised bath. His legs appear to be highly inartistic from the ordinary point of view, despite the fact that they are evidently required to be very massive in order to support a weight to be reckoned by tons. People have often argued that the elephant's joint-arrangements are peculiar. They recall Shakspeare's lines that—

The elephant hath joints, but not for courtesy,
His legs are for necessity, not flexure.

But the bard was wrong. There are all the joints in an elephantine leg that are represented in our own; only the knee joint and the elbow are somewhat lower placed than in other animals, thus giving an unusual aspect to the limbs.

It is more than probable that the elephant's family history will be shortly enriched by the publication of certain interesting discoveries which have lately been made in Egypt by Dr. C. W. Andrews, of the British Museum. It is also to be hoped that his finds will be duly exhibited in that collection of all that is worth having in zoology, and thus aid us in supplying what missing links may be regarded as existing in the elephantine genealogical lists. Creatures of such peculiar structure represent a special branch of the great quadruped tree. This conclusion is of a self-evident and self-demonstrating nature. Animals which have evolved into forms differing from all others must occupy a distinct branch in the mammalian order, and they remain unique and solitary, like the last of the Mohicans, on their own little patch. But on the theory of evolution no animal form can possibly be regarded as without relations. It may in this present world be friendless, apparently, but in that case wisdom teaches us to look up the records of its past. There may be no creatures alive which can claim near kinship with the elephants, but the finds of the fossil-hunter may reveal things whereof the Zoo knows nothing at all.

Fossil elephants we know. There was the mammoth, furnished with hair and wool, whose body is now and then found preserved as in a big ice-chest in Siberian icebergs. This big elephant roamed over the north of both hemispheres in the Ice Age, and its fossil remains also occur in Britain. It was evidently intended for an existence in climates utterly unsuited to existing members of the family, seeing that its furry skin would enable it to withstand the cold. Then we have the mastodon, another extinct elephant; and fossil elephants nearly related to the living species are also known. In Malta, the remains of pigmy elephants, measuring about three or four feet high, have been unearthed. But all these extinct creatures are elephants. They do not lead us backwards to the more primitive stock whence our big mammals were derived. Dr. Andrews has probably been able to supply these defects in our knowledge. In Egypt he has found fossils which are those of mammals that, while exhibiting the elephantine characters, have their features shaded off, so to speak, in the direction of other groups. One fossil form is said to take us back, indeed, to very near the group of hoofed quadrupeds, that big division wherein are included forms so diversified as the tapirs, the horses, and the like. If we have now got a creature which, while a hoofed quadruped, points in the elephantine direction, we may hope that at last the founder of the elephant family has been unearthed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to Chess Editor.

J ATKIN.—We do not form quite so high an opinion of the problem as you do; but in any case our rule is to admit only compositions unpublished elsewhere into this column. The exceptions are very rare indeed, and for special reasons.

L DESANGES.—We hope to find the new contribution up to your usual standard.

F J MACHIMURDO (Bedford).—To hand with thanks; it shall be carefully considered.

A W DANIEL.—Amended diagram duly to hand.

EDWARD WATSON (Dublin).—There is nothing wrong with the solution or with the diagram of No. 2997. The Queen and Pawn each mate in certain contingencies. You must look at the position again.

H S BRANDRETH (San Remo).—Apply to the British Chess Company, Stroud.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2993 to 2995 received from Banarsi Das (Moradabad); of No. 2997 from Charles Field jun. (Athol, Mass) and F J Candy (Tunbridge Wells); of No. 2998 from F B (Worthing), Marco Salem (Bologna), and J W (Campsie); of No. 2999 from J D Tucker (Ilkley), Major Nangle (Rathmines), Joseph Orford (Liverpool), Walter C Bennett (Windsor), James W North (Westward Ho), J W (Campsie), D B R (Oban), H S Brandreth (San Remo), J J W Ensor (Cardiff), F J Candy (Tunbridge Wells), Sinclair, C P Kindell (Torquay), F R Pickering, Marco Salem (Bologna), Mrs. Byrnes (Geneva), A T Barbar (Southend-on-Sea), C H Allen (Hampstead), W C D Smith (Northampton), A T Pitts (Southfields), S O (Odessa), L Bartel (Hampstead), Dr. Goldsmith, and G Lill (Gringley-on-Hill).

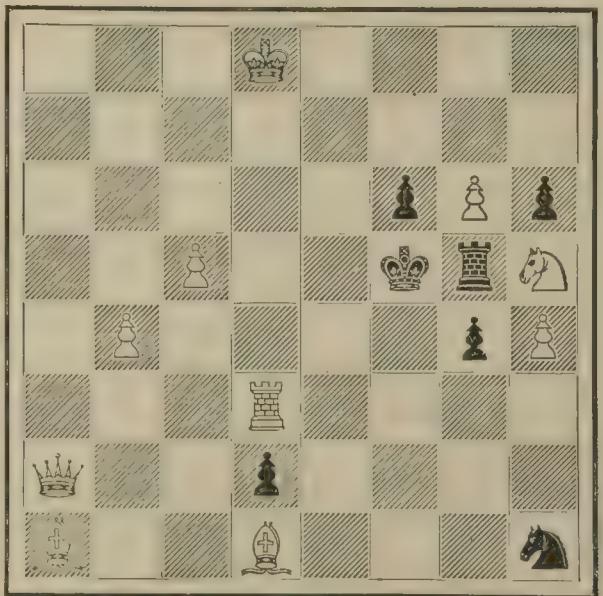
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3000 received from Frank Shrubsole (Faversham), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), E J Winter Wood, Shadforth, W D Easton (Sunderland), F Dalby, J D Tucker (Ilkley), Rev. A Mays (Bedford), J P Moon, F J S (Hampstead), Henry A Donovan (Listowel), T W Robinson (Grimsby), John M Moorat (Folkestone), Reginald Gordon, E A Sunderland (Leeds), J W (Campsie), Maurice FitzGerald (Cahirveen), Sorrento, Edith Corser (Reigate), Martin P, Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), Victor Rush (St. Leonards), Captain Burton, H Le Jeune, Frank Clarke (Bingham), H S Brandreth (San Remo), R Worters (Canterbury), A L Davis (Brighton), C E Perugini, W A Lillico (Edinburgh), and W Isaac (Sheerness-on-Sea).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2999.—By H. M. PRIDEAUX.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to B 6th. Any move.
2. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 3002.—By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Game played in Championship Tournament at Sydney between Messrs. W. H. JONAS and J. H. CHRISTENSON.

(Petroff Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P to B 5th	Q to R 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	21. Q to K Kt 2nd	K R to K sq
3. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P	22. B to Q 2nd	R to K 5th
A strong variation of the Russian defence is seen here.			
4. Kt takes P	P to Q 4th	23. B takes R	P takes B
5. B to Q 3rd	B to K 2nd	24. B to K 3rd	R to Q Kt sq
6. P to Q B 3rd	Castles	25. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes B
7. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	26. R takes Kt	B takes Kt
Evidently Black does not care to exchange Knight for Bishop, and the move made is strongly defensive.			
8. P to B 4th	P to Q B 4th	27. P takes B	Q takes P
9. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd	28. R to Q sq	Q to Q 4th
10. Kt (Q 2) to B 3	Kt to B 3rd	29. P to Kt 4th	P to Kt 3rd
11. R to K sq	P takes P	30. Q to Kt 3rd	R to Q sq
12. Kt takes Kt		31. R to Q 2nd	K to R sq
P takes P is not very good, but the play here loses a Pawn. Supposing 12. P takes P, Kt takes P; 13. B takes P (ch), K takes B; 14. Kt takes Kt, B to Q B 4th; 15. B to K 3rd, Q takes Kt P, etc. The point is one full of complications, but Black seems to get the pull in any case.			
13. B to K 3rd	P tks P (dis. ch)	32. Q to B 4th	P to B 4th
14. P takes P	Q takes Kt	33. P takes P	P takes P
15. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q B 4th	34. K to R 2nd	
16. Kt to R sq	Q to Q 3rd	It would have been better to force the exchange by Q to Q 3rd. Black failed here, but he won the championship of the colony in this tournament.	
17. Q to B 2nd	Kt to Kt 5th	35. Q to Kt 5th	Q to Q 3rd (ch)
18. P to Kt 3rd	Q to K R 3rd	36. R to Kt 3rd	Q to B sq
19. B to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 3rd	37. Q to B 4th	B to B 3rd
	B to Kt 2nd	38. R to K B 2nd	B to B sq
		39. R (B 2nd) to K Kt 2nd	B to K 3rd
		40. R to Kt 6th	Resigns.

CHESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Game played between Messrs. D. FORSYTH and O. BALK.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. K to B 2nd	Kt to Kt 5 (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16. P takes Kt	Q to B 5th (ch)
3. B to B 4th	P to Q 4th	17. K to Kt 2nd	B takes B
4. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Q to K 2nd	Q R to Q sq
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to B 3rd	19. R to K B sq	Q to R 3rd
6. B to Kt 3rd	B to B 4th	20. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K sq
7. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	21. Q to B 3rd	P to Kt 4th
8. P to Q 4th		22. Kt to K 4th	B to B 5th
Although this move looks immediately useful and effective, it will be found, on closer analysis, that White's centre, and his Queen's Pawn especially, remain afterwards a source of weakness.			
9. B takes P	B to Kt 3rd	23. P to K R 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd
10. P to K 5th	B to Kt 5th	24. K R to Q sq	K to R sq
11. B to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd	25. R to Q 7th	P to K B 4th
It is not clear why White did not Castle, leaving himself with an attack of some force. The play now is exciting, if not quite sound.			
12. Q to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	26. P takes P	R takes P
13. P takes B	B takes Kt	27. Q to B 3rd (ch)	B to K 4th
14. P takes Kt	Kt takes P	28. Q to Q 3rd	P to Kt 5th
	Q takes P	29. Q to K R 4th	R to B 6th
		30. Q to K 2nd	Q to R 4th
		31. R takes P (ch)	Q takes R
		32. Kt to Kt 5th	R to Kt 6th
			Black wins.

THE KEEPER OF THE GATE.

Day after day, year after year, the Sheikh Muhammad Buazizi stands on duty in the courtyard of the caravan-serai of the Kaffirs, the n'zala of the Unbelievers, the fandak of the Christians: the National Hotel is known to the Arabs by all these names. The hotel stands high on the African hills, and looks over the Mediterranean, where the Sheikh sees many of the "devil-ships" of the Unbelievers, and at times the *Hassanneh*, the *Sidi-et-Turki*, or *El Bashur*, the three ships that constitute the fleet of Sidi Mulai Abd-el-Aziz, Emperor of Morocco. Men come and go, tourists, commercial travellers, journalists, statesmen; to one and all Muhammad Buazizi is gravely polite. To him a Kaffir is a Kaffir, whether he be prince or pedlar; it is his duty to be courteous and useful to him, and he fulfils the duty to the letter.

He wears the costume of a Moorish soldier—short baggy trousers, short embroidered jacket; they set his figure off to great advantage. His turban and fez proclaim the man who has seen the Kaaba and thrown stones upon the Hill of Arafat; his beard is turning from black to grey, and his skin suggests a life spent under a stronger sun than beats on Africa by the Mediterranean Sea. Thin and wiry, temperate to a degree, and possessing a gift of silence that nothing can disturb, he has something of the quality of the Sphinx: the complete aloofness from all the rest of humanity, the imposing dignity, the indifference to worldly things. He seldom leaves the courtyard of the hotel, where his gift of languages is in constant requisition; but I have seen him in the Soko on the great market-day, and noticed with astonishment the respect with which tribesmen from the far south have treated him.

Once, on the beach in the early morning, I had a glimpse of the other side of Buazizi's life. An Englishman staying at the National and taking an early ride was thrown by his spirited horse with no greater injury than a sprained ankle. On the verandah of the hotel commanding a long view of the shore, the Sheikh relaxed his rule of silence. "I see a riderless barb," he said gravely, pointing where my eye could not follow him; "there has been an accident." Two horses were standing saddled on the terrace, one for me, another for a man who had not yet returned from his morning swim. "Take the other horse," I said, "and let us see what has happened." The Sheikh swung himself into the saddle without a word, and we rode down to the beach, but as we reached it, he dropped the reins and galloped off at a racing pace that made natives and Europeans turn and stare, though they are accustomed to every variety of horsemanship. Clearly he had ridden all his life; he seemed, while he remained in sight, to be part of the horse. An hour later he was back at his post, apparently unconscious that he had ever left it. After that incident my curiosity increased to inquiry point, and after a long time and a great trouble I found the key to the secret, a secret that brings into this modern world a suggestion of the days and nights when Harun al Raschid roamed Baghdad in disguise, or Mohammed preached Islam to an unbelieving people ready to slay him by stealth. Muhammad Buazizi, keeper of the gate to the hotel at the entrance to the Mediterranean, is one of the chief agents and reporters of the new Messiah of Islam, another Sheikh Muhammad, no less a one than Muhammad es Senussi. This keeper of the gate, who will help you as occasion calls, who lives poorly and works without holiday for scanty wage, has stood face to face with the Senussi in the Kufra Oasis, has prayed at the *zowia* of the Senussi's father at Jerabub, has preached the greatness of Islam and the approach of the Jihad to the infidel, in parts of Northern Africa still unknown to Europeans. The Senussi has agents in every Mohammedan country, and Muhammad Buazizi, though seemingly a man of small position, is one of the Senussi's keenest eyes and ears. All who come and all who go pass before him; every rumour born in the Legation reaches him; he knows the business of all men. Do the representatives of the Powers agree or disagree in council, the Sheikh hears; does a visitor come to the coast on political business, the Sheikh sees. He has his instructions; some say he has a cipher code, too, but I am inclined to think his messages go by word of mouth, entrusted to messengers who do not understand what they say. One messenger going back to Tafilalt with the camels delivers his charge to another, who takes it faithfully, and in words precise, as far, perhaps, as Timbuctoo, and thence a third takes it to the present headquarters of the Senussi, Gouro, in the hinterland of Wadai. There, in a place where telegraph wires and regular posts are unknown, Muhammad es Senussi keeps in touch with every movement that affects a cause whose adherents are said to number more than six millions of men who can bear arms.

Because he can serve a great cause, and because he hopes to live in the days when the Jihad is proclaimed, the Sheikh Muhammad Buazizi stands in the modest place of keeper of the gate. He speaks no evil of the Unbelievers, he bears them no ill-will pending the day when it will be permissible to take sword in hand to do battle for Islam, as in olden times. He has no friends, no wife, no children—or none, at least, in this city of the Nazarenes. Islam, and the Senussi destined to revive its glories, are his tie to life. It may chance that his master will have need of his services in another place; and then, without one tie to cut, he will pull up his slippers, tighten his girdle, and depart in the direction indicated by the word and the sign without weapon or money or food. The first two he will not require, the last will be forthcoming from every quarter. He may be found serving in China or India, under the British flag, or among the pilgrims to Mecca or Al Madinah; he may be gathering native opinion, or engaged on a mission to some capital of Europe. The work may vary, but the man will remain unaltered, save by the years, a keen observer, a simple liver, a model servant of his great master. I see him now as though he stood before me, looking out over the terrace where the giant geraniums flower under the shade of the eucalyptus, his eyes turned away from the sea towards the South, waiting for a sign.

GREAT BRITAIN'S GREAT BRIDGES.



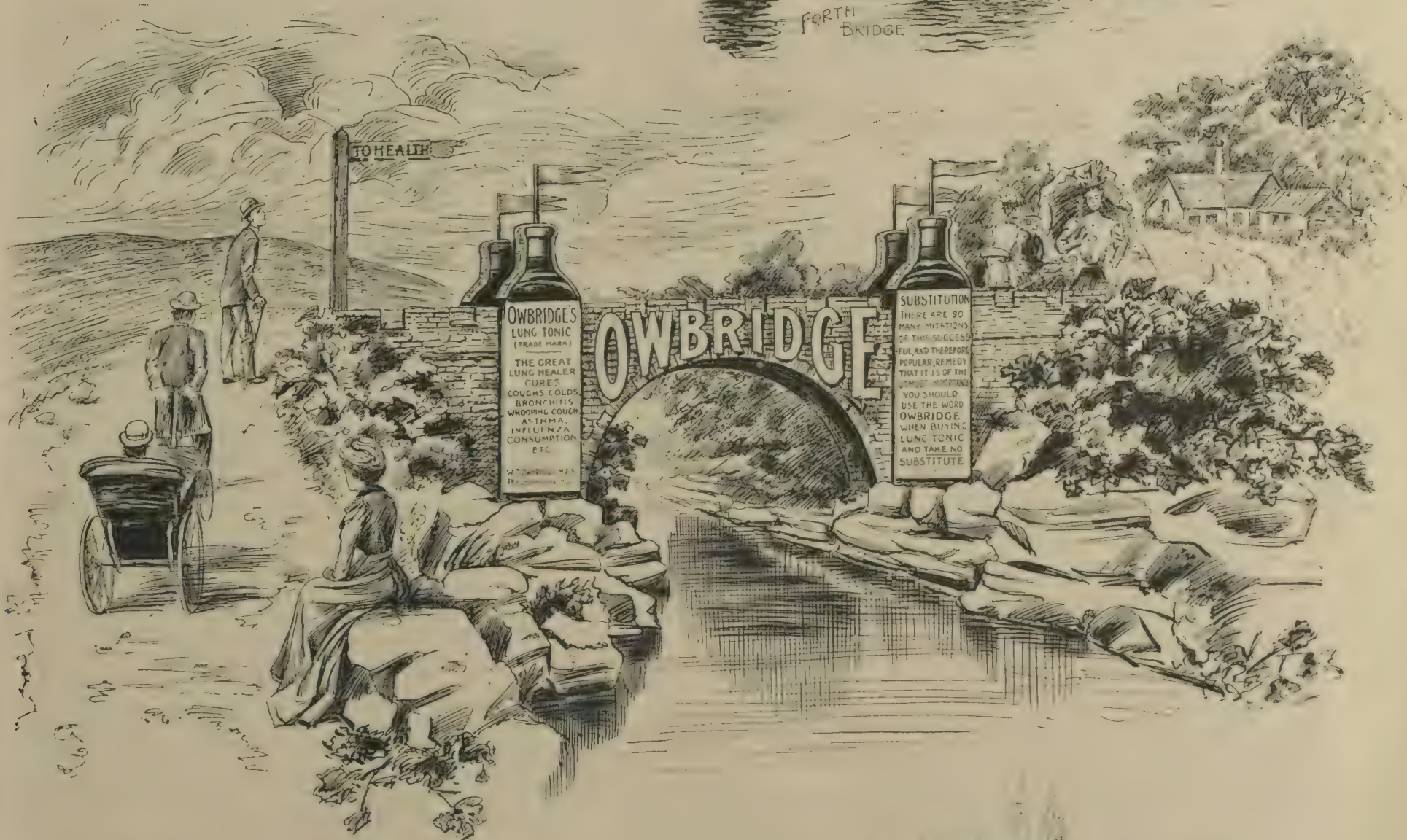
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BRIDGE



CLIFTON
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TAY BRIDGE



LONDON
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LADIES' PAGES.

There is no doubt that the presence of a Court in the Metropolis is an excellent thing; and if their Majesties remain in town in winter it will much enliven Society. The renovations going on at Buckingham Palace arouse public interest because they promise and foretell this desirable residence. The climate of London in the foggy season is, indeed, so bad that it is no wonder if all who can escape it are glad to avail themselves of the opportunity; and this is the great obstacle to a winter season that, from the point of view of trade prosperity, as well as of social interest and brightness, would be very beneficial. The London County Council has just appointed a Committee to consider the question of improving the state of London's winter atmosphere by means of fog-prevention. If that end could be attained, not only would Court and Society in the winter enliven more thoroughly our social condition, but the gain to our health, as well as to our purses and to the cleanliness of our homes, would be enormous. A week of fog in London means the expenditure of many thousands of pounds on artificial lighting, on new or dry-cleaned draperies for our houses, and, above all, on doctors and chemists. By far the most fatal diseases in our climate are the respiratory ones: where a fever carries off its tens, bronchitis, pneumonia, and the consumption that they often bring on, carry off their hundreds of victims. To be exact, the respiratory diseases year after year take about one hundred thousand persons from our midst, while smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, typhus, and enteric altogether are responsible for between 20,000 and 25,000 deaths. It is the respiratory diseases, then, that we in this climate have chiefly to dread, and it is the melancholy truth that a week or even a few days of London fogs immensely increases the death-rate from these causes: often some days of fog have more than doubled the week's average mortality returns, simply by causing deaths from chest complaints. And every death over the average means numerous cases of bronchitis or pneumonia that eventually recover, and so are never numbered.

Fog in itself probably never can be obliterated from England. Surrounded by the sea as we are, our climate must be moist. This has its advantages. Our soft, mellow voices, and our beautiful complexions, carried often on to middle life, are characteristic of Englishwomen, and depend very largely upon the moisture of our national atmosphere; but, alas! so do our prevalent English fogs. London in particular must have fog, because she is seated near the mouth of the Thames, in a valley, with acres of swamp in Essex between her and the sea; but fog *per se* is not insupportable—it is the smoke in the London fog that makes it so painful, so destructive to our health and our habitations. If the Smoke Prevention Acts which already exist were more rigidly applied, there would be at once a great difference. Every Londoner knows that columns of black smoke are



RUSSIAN BLOUSE IN CARACUL AND CHINCHILLA.

allowed to be poured forth from the chimneys of factories in defiance of the law. I have often gone on a foggy day past a large furniture manufactory in the neighbourhood of my home to the office of a newspaper opposite an electric-lighting power station, and have seen the chimneys at each of these places pouring forth, for hours at a stretch, streams of black smoke, three or four feet in width. This could, and should, be stopped forthwith, under laws that now exist. But, after all, it is the domestic chimneys, the fires on millions of private hearths, that do most mischief. At immense expense, the drainage of house by house in large towns has been improved so as to reduce the death-rate from fevers immensely; and if it were but realised that the respiratory diseases are really the most fatal, and that they are to a great extent the product of smoky fogs, improvement would be found to be as possible in regard to our domestic fireplaces as to the other sanitary arrangements.

Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, has erected, at his own charge, a memorial to his late beautiful and brilliant wife that would assuredly have pleased her more than any other device. He has built, at a cost of £1350, a new building for a home for destitute girls in her native town, Sunderland, and it was opened last week. Before her marriage, Mrs. Parker took a deep interest in that particular charity's work. Edifices to benefit the coming generations are surely better than blocks of monumental marble; and memorials to noble women departed are the better for serving and helping their own sex. Another instance of the practical application of this principle, though in a very different line, is the annual course of lectures given as a memorial of the late Duchess of Leinster at Alexandra College, Dublin. They are called after her, "the Hermione Lectures," and the subjects are always those of high culture. This year a large audience of ladies assembled to hear a course on "Recent Excavations in Greece."

There have been many beautiful instances of the deep friendships that women who remain unmarried can sometimes form with each other, and that serve them in mature years as a compensation in some sort for the lack of family life. The death has taken place of Miss Charlotte Robinson, who bore this intimate home-making relation for many years towards Miss Emily Faithfull, the well-known author. Miss Robinson has the further interest of having built up for herself a successful business in a line that few women have adopted: She was a decorative artist, making a speciality of the interior fitting and furnishing of houses. Her business was established in Manchester, where she was much admired, and where Miss Faithfull went to live with her friend. Their house was in Plymouth Grove, which has the distinction of having also been the place of Mrs. Gaskell's (Charlotte Brontë's biographer's) residence. Among the most important commissions that Miss Robinson received were the decoration of the Mayor's apartments in the Manchester Town Hall, and

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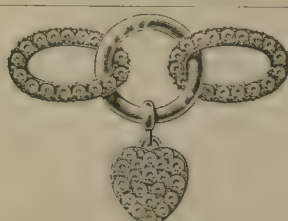
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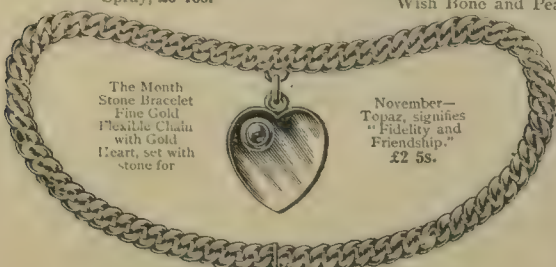
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the furnishing and decoration of the great hotel erected in the city by the railway directors. The late Queen, ever willing to help and encourage new work suitable for women, appointed Miss Robinson formally "Home Art Decorator to Her Majesty." It ought to be remarked that before going into business Miss Robinson spent some years, both at home and in Paris and Italy, in deliberate preparation for her artistic work. That full, patient preparation is all-important, and has almost invariably preceded any successful career, is a lesson that women generally sadly require.

Fashion in fur is depicted in its smartest in our Illustrations. Both comfortable and *chic* is that Russian blouse in caracul, fastened with Parisian diamond buttons, and confined at the waist with a belt of black leather, having a diamond buckle, and finished with handsome revers and cuffs in chinchilla. The hat is harmoniously designed, with a black velvet crown and a brim of chinchilla. The other is a smart little coat in sealskin. Note the square postilion-tails, while the Empire belt of silk obviates that thickening of the waist-line which is normally one of the objections to this beautiful fur. The belt is fastened with Parisian diamond buttons. The collar, revers, and cuffs are of ermine, with a jabot and end cuff of drooping lace. The hat is of velvet, the brim lined with white, and trimmed with a band of jewelled embroidery beneath the brim, and plumes on top. Fur capes, and not coats, appear to have been the form in which the magnificent gifts of this class from the ladies of Canada to the Duchess of Cornwall and York have been presented. This will, no doubt, help to keep capes in fashion in fur. H.R.H. has received several of these splendid gifts from the ladies of different towns through which she has passed. Furs are, of course, one of the leading products of Canada. Nature dresses the animals in thick coats to steel them against the bitter cold winters of the American Continent, and man robs the poor beasties for his own comfort.

I wonder why alterations to furs are so exceedingly expensive when the fur-sewers are amongst the most miserably paid of all workers? The smallest alteration to a sealskin or sable garment, though involving no new fur, is charged several pounds to do by the furriers; and before buying a costly fur one ought to see one's way to endow the thing with three or four hundred pounds, "on trust, to use the income for its life," of course; for it will cost the interest on that sum to keep the garment up to the changes of fashion. The alterations this winter from the older fashions in furs will be tolerably complete. The high collars are disappearing; though some of the new garments are still so made, it is unwise to buy them, as it gives a rather old-fashioned aspect at once. A deep turn-down collar, preferably of a different fur, with or without revers, turned back on the chest, but not open at the throat, is the thing. Capes will always be more or less in vogue in furs, as they are so easily thrown on and off, and there are so many circumstances



BOLERO IN SEALSKIN AND ERMINE.

in which it is convenient to discard the fur for a short time that it is always a point to have it in a form easy to slip off. Coats, however, are decidedly first in fashion. The sac coat, three-quarter length, slightly sloped in to the figure, is perhaps the best style. Unless the wearer is slim and tall, the coat should not be a perfectly loose sac, but should just indicate, though not closely outline, the waist. The new muffs are flat, not cylindrical. They are, in fact, almost bag-shaped, for, in addition to their flatness, they are wider at the bottom than at the top. The older form of round muff is made rather large, and is usually provided with three or four smart removable linings, which, having wires run round at the depth of the muff, are thus retained sufficiently firmly, and are changed without difficulty to harmonise with the costume or bonnet worn. Light and delicate colours are always chosen for these removable linings.

Brown is extremely fashionable; it is indeed an ideal winter colour for winter dress—not too bright to affront the dark or muggy days, and not too dull to respond to glints of sunshine with pleasant lights and shadows in the folds of its draperies. A rich red, too, can be worn with brown to increase its brightness. I do not advocate trimming the brown with red, but a hat and a stock tie, and an underskirt may serve to give the tone of added brightness on suitable occasions. One of the virtues of a brown frock, however, is that it can be trimmed with any colour; there is, perhaps, nothing but violet that is antagonistic. Blue with brown is charming. A cigar-brown face-cloth with a vest of folded white chiffon edged by an outer vest of turquoise velvet, on which tiny gold buttons are placed, the blue repeated in the collar, and a band round the turned-back cuffs, the skirt strapped with brown glacé in its own tone, outlined with blue cord, is an illustration. A rich cream—the tone of real thick cream—again, is excellent with brown; and for gayer tastes, amber, orange, or watercress-green are all waiting ready for harmonious combination.

Strapping is used almost to an excess. A gown of one material will be almost hidden by elaborate strappings of another fabric, sometimes to so complete a degree that it is not surprising to learn that an entire bodice has been made in each material, and the pattern of the strapping cut out from the top one, which is then stitched on to the under one. Thus, I was informed, was constructed a gown in a delicate grey taffetas strapped all over with a darker grey face-cloth. Another such dress was of black taffetas, the skirt almost covered with curved strappings of black cloth; the bodice was similarly decorated, having a bolero in front falling like a flounce loose from a yoke of red panne, spotted with white, and over a deep Empire belt of the same spotted panne. Fur is being used on a good many dresses as trimming, and is combined with white guipure.

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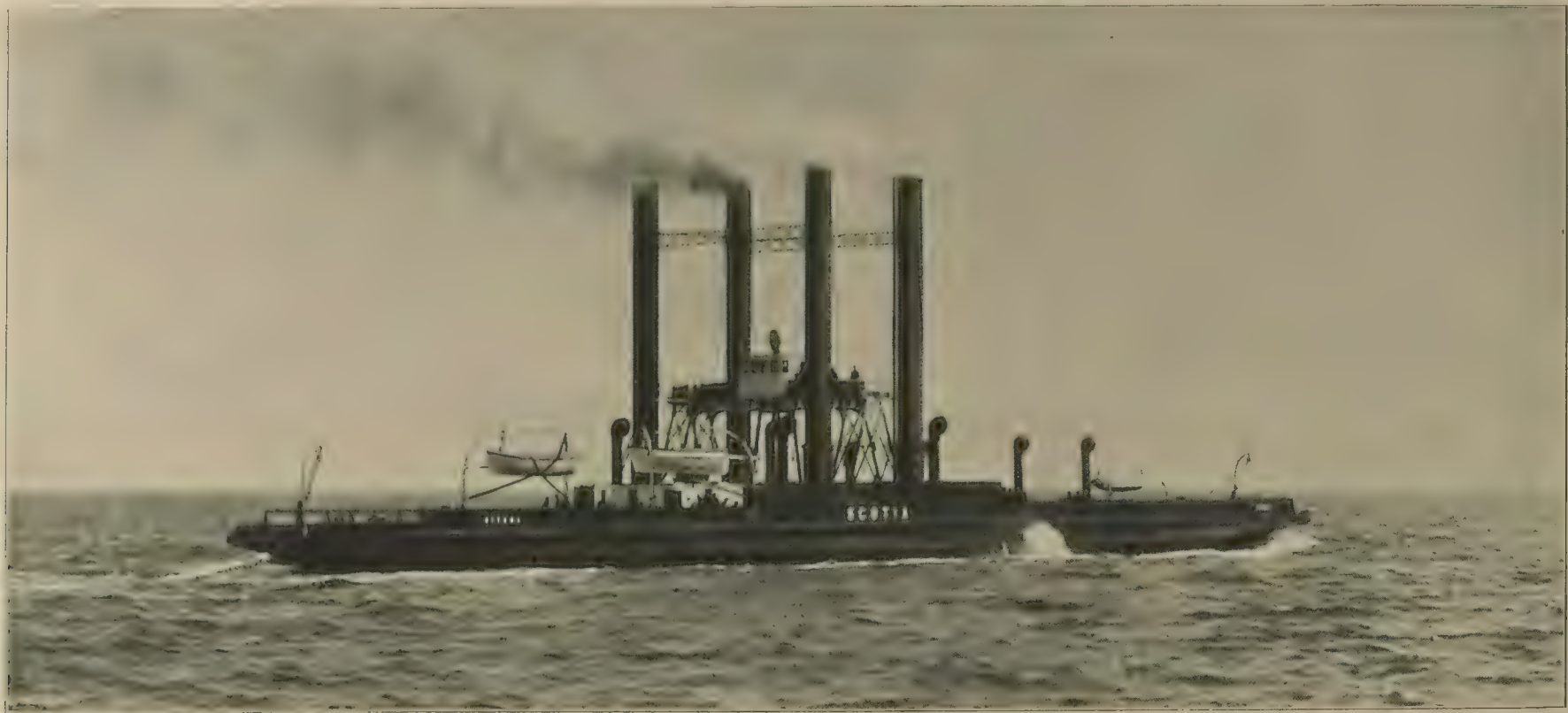
MUSIC.

A memorable innovation marked the opening of the autumn series of Symphony Concerts at the Queen's Hall on Saturday, Oct. 26. The original programme, which included the "Tragic Overture" of Brahms, was rearranged to substitute for it the military marches of Dr. Elgar, which had already been received with great

that has already been familiarised to us as indicative of the coloured races by Mr. Taylor. Mr. Mark Hambourg played very beautifully the solo part of the Fourth Concerto in D minor of Rubinstein. His execution is masterly and beyond reproach. Madame Lillian Blauvelt was suffering from a severe cold, and unable to sing; but Miss Florence Schmidt sang extremely well a song from "Lakmé" of Délibes.

some Etudes of Chopin and the Barcarolle in E sharp, and subsequently gave a double encore. The pianoforte quintet of Schumann was played by the quartet and M. de Pachmann; and Miss Helen Henschel made her first appearance here as the vocalist.

The Promenade Concerts are still extraordinarily popular. The "British Night," on Tuesday, Oct. 22, was marked by the great success of Dr. Elgar's military



THE ICE-BREAKING RAILWAY FERRY STEAMER "SCOTIA."

The new ice-breaking railway ferry steamer, the "Scotia," was recently launched from the Elswick Works. She has been built to the order of the Ministry of Railways and Canals, Canada, and is intended for the carriage of railway trains across the Straits of Canso to and from Port Mulgrave, in Nova Scotia. The "Scotia" has been constructed also as an ice-breaker, in order that she may be able to cope with the large masses of ice that drift into the Straits with the tides and winds during the winter months. She can carry an express locomotive and tender and nine Pullman cars.

applause and marked interest at the Promenade Concerts. To prefer voluntarily a comparatively new English composer before a German composer of such well-known genius is gratifying to English lovers of national music. However, there was a still more interesting performance in the first hearing of Mr. Coleridge Taylor's latest orchestral composition, the "Toussaint l'Ouverture." The music has a strange pathos, and a barbaric scale

On Oct. 26 at St. James's Hall the first of the winter series of the Saturday Popular Concerts began. The quartet was performed by the already familiar Mr. Alfred Gibson, Mr. Carl Fuchs, and Fräulein Wietrowetz, one stranger only being introduced, Herr Friedrich. The balance and perfection of the rendering of the "Canzonetta Quartet" of Mendelssohn were appreciated by marked applause. M. Vladimir de Pachmann played


marches. They have all the elements of success in bold martial themes, calculated to stir the blood and quicken the pulse of the most indifferent civilian. The Professor of Music at Columbia University, Dr. E. A. Macdowell, has composed an "Indian Suite," built up on melodies collected from the North American Indians, and this was heard for the first time on the "British Night." Mr. Wood again conducted in a masterly manner.—M. I. H.



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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 23, 1900) of Mr. Richard Oliverson, of 37, Gloucester Square, who died on July 28, was proved on Oct. 17 by Cecil Henry Oliverson and Harold Arthur Oliverson, the sons, and Henley Frederick Dodgson, the executors, the value of the estate being £463,718. The testator bequeaths his leasehold residence, with the furniture and effects, to his daughter Louisa Mary, and £50,000 is to be held, upon trust, for her and her children: £100,000 each to his sons; and annuities of £60 each to his butler, David Rippen, and his coachman, Charles Taverner. He appoints all his interest under the will of his uncle, Robert Oliverson, to his three children; and in £10,000, the funds of his marriage settlement, to his children Harold Arthur and Louisa Mary. The residue of his property he leaves as to four sixths to his son Cecil Henry, and one sixth each to his other two children.

The will (dated Feb. 3, 1894), with a codicil (dated Jan. 4, 1900), of Mr. William Francis Gordon, late of Stowe, in the City of Lichfield, J.P. for the County of Stafford, who died on Sept. 9, was proved at Lichfield on Oct. 21, by three of his executors—namely, his son Colin Gordon, his son-in-law the Rev. Julian Edward Chichester Patterson, and his daughter Mrs. A. L. Peake; the testator's widow, the other executor, having renounced probate. The gross real and personal estate was sworn at £172,705 os. 5d., and the net estate at £172,534 10s. 10d.; estate duty being paid amounting to £11,246 13s. 10d. The testator gives to his wife all the furniture, plate,

chattels, and effects, horses and carriages, and live and dead stock at Stowe House, and also all moneys in any bank, and an annuity of £2500 per annum; subject thereto the testator directs his trustees to divide the residue of the income equally between all his children until the death of his wife, when the whole of his estate is to be divided equally between such children, subject to their bringing into hotchpot any moneys or securities advanced or transferred to them in testator's lifetime.

The will (dated July 19, 1900) of Mr. Thomas Fish Marson, of Parsons Mead, Ashted, who died on Sept. 5, was proved on Oct. 22 by Arthur Thomas Marson and Lionel James Marson, the sons, and Charles de Winton Kitcat, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £123,552. The testator gives £10,000 each to his children except his son Arthur Thomas, who succeeds to his business; £500 each to his executors; and £100 to his daughter Lilian Agnes Nicholl. The residue of his property he leaves to his children.

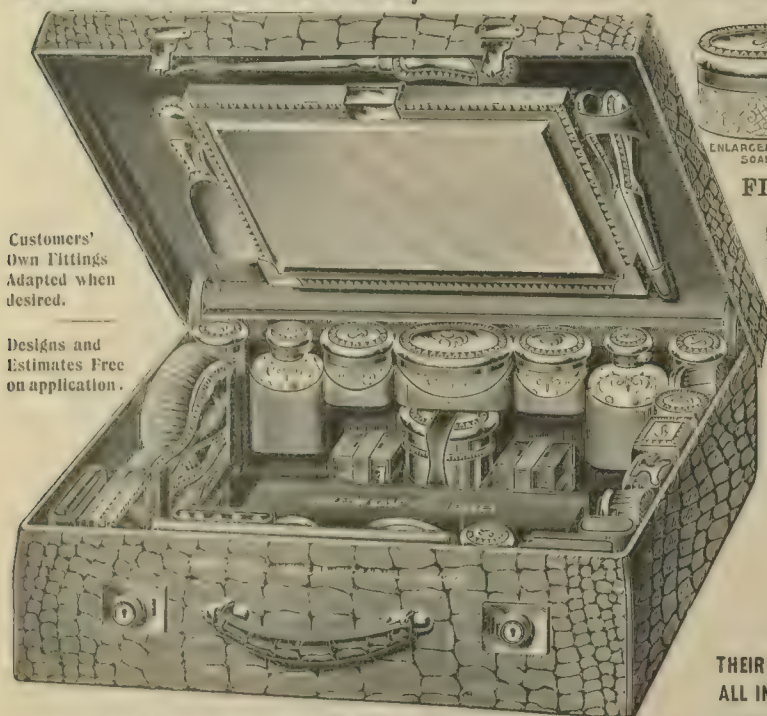
The will (dated Dec. 20, 1897) of Mr. Joseph Charlesworth, J.P., of Lofthouse Park, Wakefield, and Glenapp Castle, Ballantrae, N.B., who died on May 27, was proved on Oct. 21 by Mrs. Eva Gwennin Charlesworth, the widow, Charles Ernest Charlesworth, the brother, and Trevor Eyton, the executors, the value of the estate being £114,012. The testator gives £500, and an annuity of £250, to be increased to £500 should she cease to reside at Glenapp Castle, to his wife, these annuities to be in addition to her jointure of £750; Lofthouse Hall to his eldest son; and £5000, upon trust, for each of his

daughters. The residue of his property he leaves in equal shares to his sons.

The will (dated Feb. 10, 1896), with five codicils (dated March 19, 1896, Sept. 20, 1898, Nov. 28, 1899, June 27 and July 2, 1901), of Mr. George Ledgard Bristow, of 2, Cedars Road, Clapham Common, a member of the firm of Messrs. Wilson, Bristows, and Carpmael, 1, Copthall Buildings, who died on Sept. 19, was proved on Oct. 23 by Mrs. Mary Bristow, the widow, Miss Emily Caroline Bristow, the daughter, Arnold Wilson Bristow and Arthur George Bristow, the sons, and Henry Cooke, the son-in-law, the executors, the value of the estate being £81,744. The testator gives £1300, and his household furniture, and such an annual sum as with the income of certain invested funds makes up £1200 per annum, to his wife; £300 to Henry Cooke; £100 to Miss S. Perry; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his children.

The will (dated Jan. 28, 1895), with a codicil (dated Nov. 26 following), of Mr. Robert Abraham Brewster French-Brewster, of 5, Chester Square, S.W., and 62, Merrion Square, Dublin, formerly M.P. for Portlinton, who died on May 20, was proved on Oct. 23 by Robert Gray Watson, Captain Robert Leigh Pemberton, and Gilbert John Smallpiece, three of the executors, the value of the estate being £77,040. The testator bequeaths £1000 per annum and his household furniture in London to his wife; £300 each to Louis Montford and Mrs. Montford; £100 each to his executors; and legacies to servants. He settles his

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estate in the County of Dublin on his son Arthur Ord; and the estates in Sligo and Roscommon on his son Henry Gerald. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for the purchase of real estate, which he settles on his eldest son, Robert Abraham.

The will (dated Sept. 18, 1900) of Mr. George Soole, of Easthams, Hendon Lane, Finchley, who died on Sept. 19, was proved on Oct. 19 by Mrs. Elizabeth Soole, the widow, and George Soole, the son, the executors, the value of the estate being £39,412. Subject to a small annuity to his sister, the testator leaves all his property, upon trust, to pay the income thereof to his wife during her widowhood, or of an annuity of £500 should she again marry. On her death or remarriage he gives fifty preference and fifty ordinary shares in M. B. Foster and Son, Limited, to his son George, and the ultimate residue between his children Alice, Elizabeth, Caroline, Mildred, Frederick Watson, and Laurence Hedde.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1900), with two codicils (dated May 21, 1900, and Jan. 24, 1901), of Colonel Benjamin Blaydes Haworth-Booth, J.P., D.L., of Hull Bank Hall, near Hull, who died on June 5, was proved on Oct. 18 by Benjamin Booth Haworth-Booth and Digby Clifton Haworth-Booth, the sons, and Arthur Rollit, the executors, the value of the estate being £37,398. The testator bequeaths £3000 each to his sons Francis Fitzgerald and Digby Clifton; £1000, upon trust,

for, and an annuity of £50 to, his daughter Lilian Theodora; £300 to his wife, Mrs. Cordelia Haworth-Booth, who is otherwise provided for; £1000 to his daughter Mrs. Edith Mildred Cordelia Cammell; £2000 each to his daughters Mrs. Geraldine Theresa Cammell and Mrs. Violet Laura Walmesley; £50 to the Yorkshire Society's Schools, Westminster Bridge Road; £100 to Annie Dickinson; and legacies to grandchildren and others. He gives the property in Bishop Lane, Sewer Lane, and Humber Dock Street to his son Francis Fitzgerald for life, and then for his children. Other property in Yorkshire is to go and be enjoyed with the settled Cottingham estates; and certain pictures, plate, and other articles are to devolve as heirlooms therewith. The residue of his property he leaves to his son Benjamin.

The will (dated Jan. 7, 1856), with a codicil (dated May 12, 1866), of Mr. Charles Hedges, of Newnham Murren, Wallingford, senior partner in the banking house of Hedges, Wells, Monel, Harding, and Co., who died on Aug. 2, was proved in the Oxford District Registry on Oct. 1 by Francis Edward Hedges, the son, the value of the real and personal estate being £31,909. The testator bequeaths £1500 each to his sons, except his son John Henry; £50 to Richard Deacon; and £10 each to his clerks. The residue of his property he leaves, on trust, for his children, his wife being otherwise provided for.

The will (dated Nov. 12, 1898), with a codicil (dated Jan. 19, 1900), of Miss Isabella Manbey, of 26, Montpelier Crescent, Brighton, who died on Sept. 17, was proved on Oct. 15 by the Rev. George Henley Manbey, Mrs. Mary Jane Manbey, and Edward Palmer Landon, the executors, the value of the estate being £27,447. The testatrix gives £1000 to the Sussex County Hospital; £5000, upon trust, for the widow of her brother George, for life, and then between the Sussex County Hospital, the Brighton and Hove Dispensary, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £5000 each, upon trust, for the Rev. George Henley Manbey, Mary Jane Manbey, William John Manbey, and May Manbey; £2000, upon trust, for Mrs. Elizabeth Blanche Jones for life, and then for her daughter Effie MacLannan; and £100 to E. P. Landon. The residue of her property she leaves to the Rev. G. H. Manbey, W. J. Manbey, and Mrs. E. B. Jones.

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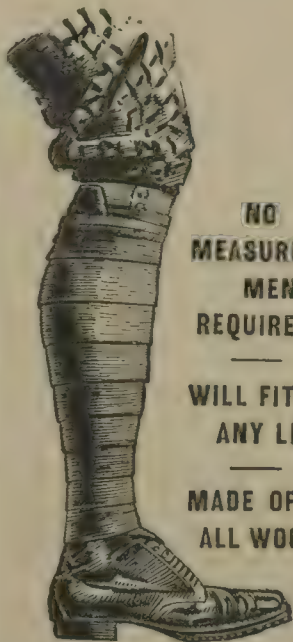
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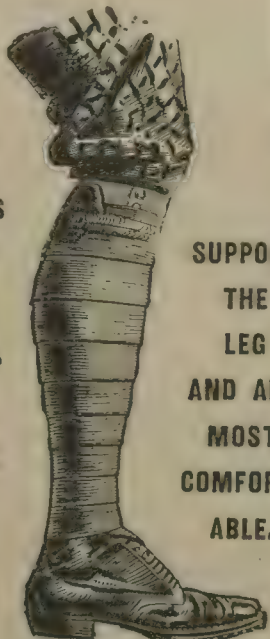
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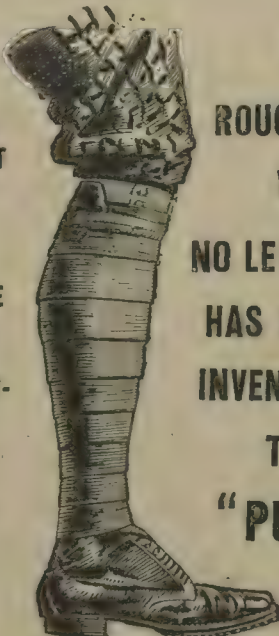
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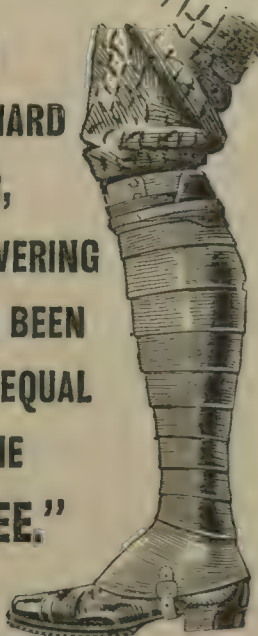
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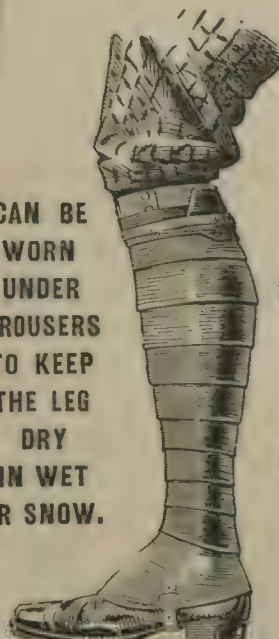
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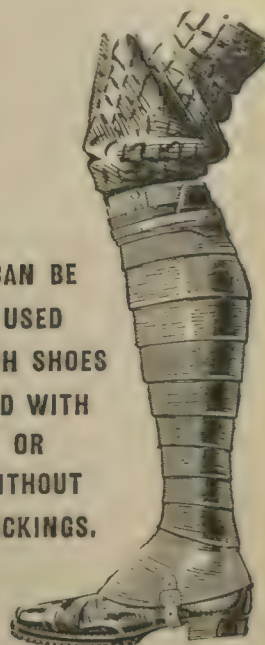
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lot of young birds at the rook-shooting time are still unable to take a flight of any distance, but others are, happily for themselves, able to fly well. I am persuaded that the old parent birds often—foreseeing a shooting raid—get these out of the way, and so they secure life for a number of their young who might have been sacrificed. They betake themselves in parties to their rookings about the elms upon outlying pastures. Daily they grow stronger on the wing, and learn the ways and means of living.

Like all long-lived creatures, the rook is temperate in eating, and he is capable of going a long time without food—a faculty which stands him in good stead during hard winters. In a long frost or a prolonged drought he is a most determined robber, and when he is on what he knows to be forbidden ground, he posts a sentinel to give warning of the approaching farmer or watcher. He is known to take the eggs of such favourite birds as the thrush and the blackbird, whose nests are open, and therefore soon discovered and plundered. But this is no doubt where his proper food is scarce; and

if man had not been so eager in the destruction of some of our birds of prey, who are the natural enemies of him and his, rooks would be less plentiful in some districts. Still, I for one have no desire to see their numbers decrease, so certain am I of their value; and I believe the rook will become even more valuable as time goes on. I know of a new rookery which was established in the grounds of a friend of my own. Under the trees where the birds built, the family had seats and little tables, on which tea was laid whenever weather permitted. The position became untenable owing to the litter from the birds, so the family had their seats placed in another part of the grounds. Then the rooks moved also, and again built overhead, so our friends good-naturedly put up with the temporary inconvenience.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Bishop of London's eloquent appeal for the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation ought to awaken interest amongst the wealthier Anglican laity. In his sermon at St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, Dr. Winnington-Ingram gave a painful picture of the extreme poverty which exists among many clergymen, especially in country districts. A state of things in which a clergyman cannot afford a regular dinner for his children is, said his Lordship, a real scandal to the Church of England. The Poor Clergy Relief Corporation gives help where possible, and last year made grants, ranging from £5 to £50, in 669 cases, but a much more strenuous and united effort is evidently required.

The Bishop of Stepney attracted very large congregations to St. Paul's on Sunday afternoons during the month of October. On the Twentieth Sunday after Trinity, when he preached on the need for a greater activity of the Christian mind, there was hardly a vacant seat in any part of the Cathedral. Dr. Lang advised his hearers to have always some book on hand in which Christian doctrine or the Word of God might be studied.

The Bishop of Stepney has consented, at the request of Dr. Winnington-Ingram, to lecture in the Chapter House of St. Paul's Cathedral during the month of

November on the Epistle to the Romans, and in December on "Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, Book V." The lectures will be open to the clergy, and the Bishop of London hopes that all who have been ordained priests during the last five years will endeavour to attend.

The Bishop of Kensington gave an interesting address at the induction of the Rev. the Hon. James Adderley to the Vicarage of St. Mark's, Marylebone Road. He reminded the congregation that Mr. Adderley was not an untried man, but one who had done excellent work elsewhere. He had the entire confidence of his Bishop, and fully recognised that if a new era were dawning on the parish it must be by the recognition of law and discipline.

The Temperance Conference held at Hereford last week was a great success. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Chichester, the Rev. J. W. Horsley, and other temperance workers supported the local clergy. The most popular speaker was the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose moderate, and yet forcible, arguments must have won many new recruits to the cause.

Bishop Tucker continues to stir up interest in the Uganda mission. Speaking the other day at a missionary breakfast held at Guildford, he remarked that eleven years ago there were only 200 baptised Christians in the

country. Now there are some 30,000, besides large numbers whom the missionaries have taught. The whole life of the country has been leavened by Christianity. There are more than 700 places of worship, and the number of persons engaged in evangelistic work has increased from 20 to 2000.

Canon Knox Little has made an earnest appeal at Oxford for more clergy for the Colonies. He trusted that the great Universities would give their best and noblest for the sacred ministry. Recalling his own experiences in South Africa, he said the Colonies have need of devoted and earnest men to help the struggling Church.

The Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter has begun his winter's work as Rector of the united parishes of St. Olave, Hart Street, and All Hallows, Staining. At the induction service the Archdeacon of London reminded the congregation that St. Olave's Church was one of the few churches that escaped the ravages of the Great Fire of London, and that the body of Samuel Pepys was buried there. Readers of Defoe will remember, too, that it was in St. Olave's parish that he placed that remarkable family who shut themselves up during the whole period of the Plague, and suffered no harm, although the houses near them were devastated by the disease.

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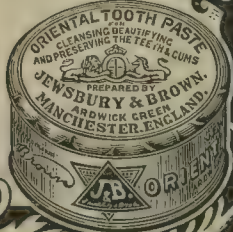
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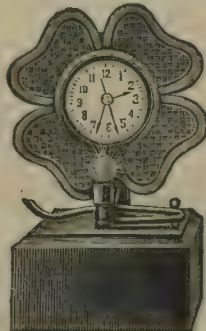
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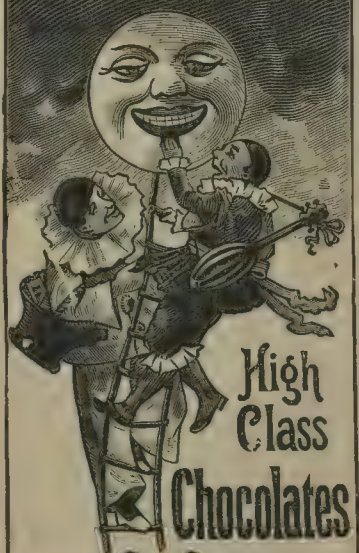
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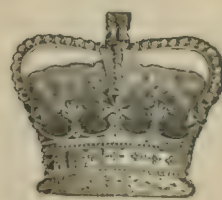
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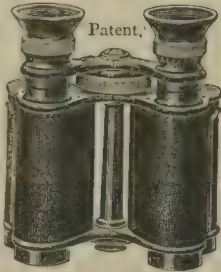


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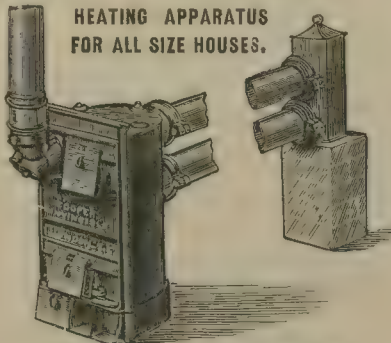
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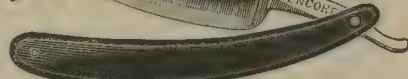
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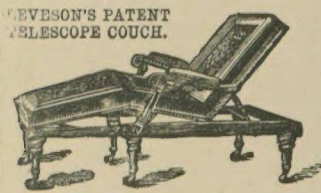


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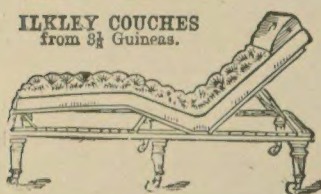
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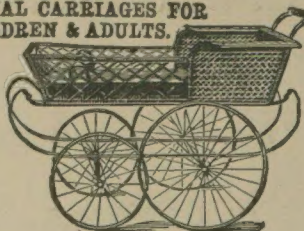
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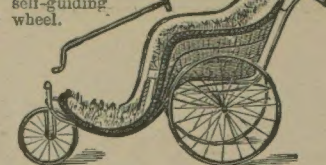
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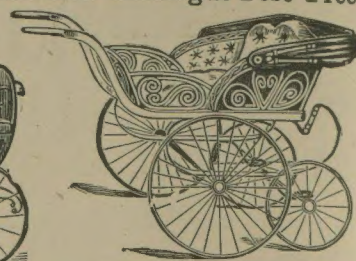
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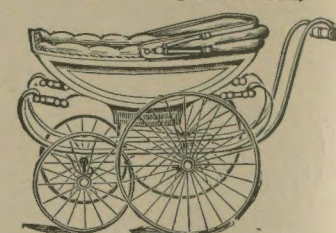
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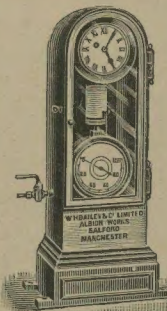
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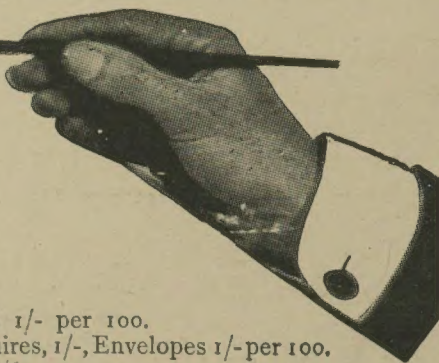
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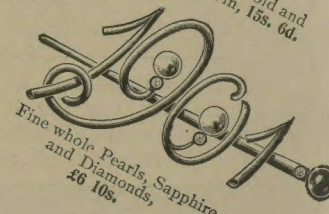
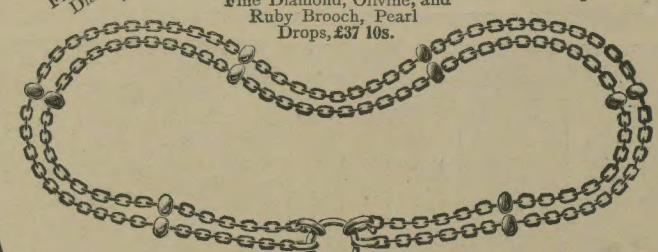
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